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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 113 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

BOMB OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN

Poona Satyagraha Called Off

About 900 Arrests In 19 Days

M.L.A., Liberal Leader And His Wife In Last Minute Rush To Strengthen Movement

POONA, May 13.

The Sonya Maruti Temple Satyagraha was called off to-night after 19 days' campaign.

In all nearly 1,000 people—men, women and children—defied the District Magistrate's order by offering Satyagraha.

FROM ALL PARTIES

Members of all parties—Congressmen, Democrats, Sanatanists and Liberals—joined the Satyagraha movement. Sympathetic messages were received from many parts of the country.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, a prominent Liberal leader of Poona, offered Satyagraha with his wife and was arrested.

Prior to offering Satyagraha, Mr. Gadgil issued the following statement to the Press:—

Against Unjust Order

"After long deliberation I am going out of the way of my political party. I have decided to mark my righteous indignation against the unjust order, which is erring on the side of administrative weakness."—United Press.

Satyagraha In Pouring Rain

POONA, May 13.

In pouring rain, which began soon after nightfall, what might be termed at last minute rush of those who have not so far participated in Satyagraha at the Sonya Maruti Temple took place this evening.

Undeterred by the weather, a considerable crowd watched the Satyagraha, which is being continued up to mid-night.

Nearly 125 persons defied the order by sounding the bell, and 70 had been taken into custody by 8 o'clock.—A. P.

Arrested Congress M.L.A. Explains Why He Offered Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 13.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Congress M. L. A., from Poona and Mr. R. B. Talegaonker, another Congressman, offered Satyagraha before the Sonya Maruti Temple this evening. Total arrests till 6 p.m. number 50, which include besides the above, Dr. Hedgewar of Nagpur, Mahadev Shastri Divekar, Miss G. P. Mahajan, Municipal Councillor, S. T. Puranik from Nagpur.

In a statement Mr. Gupte said:

I do not offer Satyagraha as a Hindu but I do it to protest against the District Magistrate's unjustifiable order and Friday's Lathi charge, which formed a clear infringement of civic rights of citizens. My Satyagraha, therefore, is against Government and not against Muslims."

Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor, "Kesari," also offered Satyagraha at 7 p.m. taking to-day's total to over 80, of whom 57 were arrested.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

WHEN GOVERNOR SHOULD YIELD

Venkatrama Sastri Explains His Statement

MADRAS, May 13.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, explaining what he wrote on dismissal and resignation in connection with the assurance issue, says that if the matter is trivial and involves no vital principle, it is the Governor that ought to yield. Except on matters of vital principle the Governor ought not to interfere.

Concluding he says, "I have had conversations with friends who prefer resignation to dismissal. Resignation and an appeal to the country does seem to be a more constitutional course than dismissal by the Governors."—A.P.

No Rise In Level Of Bengal And Bihar

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 13.

Are Bengal and Behar gradually rising above sea level? This question which has been examined by geologists for a considerable time has just been answered in the negative.

STOP PRESS.

SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

POONA, May 13.

A message from Sholapur states that three died and 25 were injured as a result of a rush for seats at a free cinema show in connection with the Coronation celebrations at Bhagwat Chitramandir to-night.

A crowd thrice the capacity of the theatre stampeded into the house when the doors were opened resulting in the tragedy.

The show was abandoned. The police rushed to spot and restored order, while the injured were taken to hospital.—A. P.

EGYPT-U. K. TRADE PACT

India To Get Equal Terms Of Reciprocity With Other Countries

SIMLA, May 13.

The "United Press" understands that the Provisional Commercial Agreement between the United Kingdom and Egypt, which was due to expire on February 16, 1937, has been extended for a further period of one year, up to February 16, 1938.

Under this Agreement, goods, produce or manufacture of India among other British Empire countries, imported into Egypt (whether for consumption, re-export or transit) receive, on terms of reciprocity, treatment not less favourable than that granted to goods of any other foreign country.—United Press.

KING'S MESSAGE TO C.-IN-C. IN INDIA

Conclusion Of Coronation Ceremonies

LONDON: May 13.

A message from King issued from Buckingham Palace to-night says:—

"On the Conclusion of the Coronation ceremonies in London, the Queen and I wish to express deep gratitude to all those who contributed to their successful accomplishment inside and outside the Abbey.

"We have nothing but praise for a fine bearing and discipline of those representatives of my Naval and Military Forces on duty. It was a special satisfaction to me that they included so many splendid detachments from the Overseas, whose presence here we all welcome.

"For all the help so willingly given to ensure the success of the ceremonies, the Queen and I tender our heartfelt thanks."

The King referring to the long and tiring task of the Police, remarked that they were assisted as usual, by the orderliness and good humour of the crowds.

MESSAGE TO INDIA.

The King-Emperor has sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief, India, asking him to convey to the wives, widows and mothers of soldiers in the Indian Army the sincere thanks of the Queen Empress and myself for their loyal message which we warmly appreciate.—Reuter.

Hitch In Rushing Film To U. S.

LONDON, May 13.

An unexpected hitch was delayed the return of Merrill and Lambie, the American airmen, who intended to leave Southport Sands at dawn, but Coronation films had not arrived. Merrill states that the three planes bringing the films from London were lost in the fog at night-time. The films are still in London hence he cannot start for several hours.

The films include special newsreels for President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

Regalia Taken Back To Tower

LONDON, May 13.

St. Edward's crown with which the King was crowned, also the swords of State and certain other parts of the Regalia were taken from the Jerusalem Chamber of the Abbey in a closed car to the Tower of London early this morning without ceremonial and escorted by a strong guard of police and detectives.—Reuter.

FATHER OF JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY DEAD

TOKIO, May 13.

The death has occurred of Fusajiro Abé "the father" of the Japanese cotton industry.—Reuter.

Apologia For Their Own Existence!

Programme Of Bombay 'Interim' Ministry Exposed

(By Our Special Correspondent).

Is the recently published programme of the 'Interim' Ministry of the Bombay Government an election stunt?

"Quite likely," is the opinion expressed in responsible Congress circles.

ELECTION STUNT?

What with the talks all round that soon the provincial legislatures are to meet, and that even fresh elections may be forced on the Province, the 'Interim' Ministry may be trying to brighten up its chances at the polls, in the forthcoming elections, if and when held.

Interviewed, Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures, said that there were no Ministers as such in Bombay, because the so-called Ministers neither represented the majority nor could they influence the decisions of the Government in vital matters.

APOLOGIA FOR EXISTENCE?

"The programme is merely an apologia for their own existence—the straw a drowning man catches at—and an attempt to divide the allegiance of the people to the Indian National Congress. It will deceive no one but its sponsors."

KHER'S TOUR

Mr. Kher is resuming his tour of the districts on the 15th instant. He will tour the Kolaba District on the 15th, 16th and the 17th instant and will return to Bombay on the 18th instant.

MINORITIES SAFE IN CONGRESS' HANDS

Chingleput Political Conference Resolution

MADRAS, May 13.

A resolution that the minorities could rest assured that their interests would be perfectly safe in the hands of the Congress was unanimously passed at the Chingleput Political Conference held near Conjeevaram.

Congress could not carry on for ten days if it forsook the minorities, declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, speaking on the resolution.

Referring to the office issue, Mr. Rajagopalachariar explained the difference between the Congress ministers being dismissed by the Governor and submitting their resignations in the event of irreconcilable differences of opinion. They demanded dismissal because in that event, the burden of explanation would be on the Governor.

Mr. Venkatarama Sastri and others who thought that Congress could accept office in view of Lord Zetland's statement, might do well, he said to persuade the Government to concede their demand on the question of dismissal.—A.P.

ACCIDENT TO MAYOR

LONDON, May 13

Ambulance men on duty on the procession route treated 9,383 cases during the day. Most of the cases were not serious but due to fatigue or excitement. None was due to the action of the crowd, which throughout was good-humoured. 162 were taken to hospital. They included the Mayor of Ramsgate who slipped on the steps when entering the Abbey, fell and dislocated his shoulder.

Only a dozen arrests were made during the day, which is less than on an average day.—Reuter.

POLICE CLASH WITH PICKETS

International Settlement "Riot" Squad Disperses Strikers

SHANGHAI, May 13.

Six Britons and six Sikhs of the International Settlement Police were taken to hospital as a result of an half-hour clash with Chinese piquets, who rioted when Russian strike-breakers attempted to enter a British-owned leather factory.

The strikers used bamboos and threw stones but were subsequently scattered by the "Riot Squad."—Reuter.

MRS. PANDIT TAKEN ILL

Cancels All Political Engagements

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit who is at present at Mussoorie, has fallen ill.

Doctors have advised her to take complete rest and cancel all political engagements.—United Press.

MAHATMA LOSES ATTACHE CASE

BULSAR, May 13.

In the process of transhipping their luggage from the Bardoli train to the passenger train at Surat station on the afternoon of May 12th, a small attache case containing important papers and books belonging to Mahatma Gandhi and Mahadev Desai was lost on the platform.

Whoever happens to find the case will oblige by sending it to Mahatma Gandhi at Tithal, via Bulsar.—A.P.

Office-Bearers Of C. P. Congress Party

NAGPUR, May 13.

At a meeting of the Congress M.L.A.'s held yesterday, Mr. Durga Shanker Mehta (Mahakoshal) and Mr. Kolhe were elected Deputy Leaders, Mr. Jagatdar as General Secretary, and Mr. Thakur Chedilal as the Chief Whip of the Party.—United Press.

JAPANESE MISSION TO MALAYA

SINGAPORE, May 4.

(By Mail.)

Japan's interest in the "South Seas" of Asia is indicated by the announcement that the Governor-General of Formosa, Admiral Seize Kobayashi, will in July begin a two-months tour of the Phillippines, Hong Kong, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

The Admiral's main task; it is understood, will be to reassure those countries concerning Japan's policy of south-ward expansion.—Reuter.

BR. NATIONAL DEFENCE CONTRIBUTION IMPOST

LONDON, May 13.

A deputation representing seven of the most powerful organisations in the United Kingdom submitted a memorandum on the National Defence Contribution impost announced in the budget of Mr. Neville Chamberlain at Downing Street.

The organisations represented were the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the Chamber of Shipping, the Mining Association, the Iron and Steel Federation, Lloyds and the Baltic.

Mr. Chamberlain promised to give most careful consideration to its views.—Reuter.

Statue Of George II Blown Up

Reprisal To Govt. Ban On Republican Army Demonstration?

Protest Against Crowning Of British Monarch As King Of Ireland

DUBLIN: May 13.

The equestrian statue of George II, on St. Stephen's Green was blown up by a land mine this morning.

This is the second outrage on the Statue, which was damaged by a bomb on November 12, 1928. The explosion shattered the windows of the surrounding buildings.

The Police after a search found a dump of guns and ammunition.

Torn From Socket

The Statue was blown up by a clock mine. The horse was torn from the sockets of the 15-foot pedestal and hurled 20 feet away. The King's figure was blown off its horse and one arm also was blown away, while the other being limply attached to the body.

A REPRISAL?

It is believed that the outrage is a reprisal for the Government's banning of the Irish Republican Army demonstration on May 11 and to protest against the crowning of the English King as King of Ireland.—Reuter.

INDUS WATERS DISTRIBUTION

India Govt. Accept Recommendations Of Committee

SIMLA, May 13.

The Associated Press reliably understands that the Government of India have generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee on the distribution of the waters of the Indus and its tributaries, and have thereby ended the long-standing dispute between the Governments of the Punjab, Sind, Bhawalpur and Bikaner.

It may be explained that the controversy over the distribution of the waters of the Indus and its tributaries dates back to 1919, when the report of the Cotton Committee was published. That Committee was particularly interested in the Sukkur barrage project then under preparation, and the Government of Bombay was not unnaturally apprehensive as to the amount of water there would be available, and drew attention to certain projects which were under contemplation in the Punjab.

COMMITTEE SET UP.

The sanction of the Sutlej Valley, Bhakra Dam, Thal and Haveli projects, further complicated matters and led to the Punjab Government urging upon the Government of India to set up a Committee.

Meanwhile difficulties arose in Bhawalpur and Bikaner States over the quantity of land to be irrigated and the sufficiency of water supplies available. Matters came to a head in 1934 when the Government of India appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference, namely the extent to which additional supplies of water are actually required for, Khairpur State, Bhawalpur State and the Haveli project.

BASQUE GREETS BRITISH KING

LONDON, May 13.

The President of the Basque Republic has cabled Coronation greetings to Their Majesties stating "even in these bitter moments when their ideals of Christianity, Liberty and Justice are being attacked, the Basques do not forget the identity of their aspirations for humanity and civilisation and cordially join the British people in their rejoicings and happiness on the occasion of the Coronation."—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Indian Delegation To Be In London By 1st Week Of June

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The Indian Delegation to Indo-British trade negotiations, which open in the middle of June are expected to assemble in London by the first week of that month.

Mr. N. R. Pillai is sailing from Bombay next Saturday. Sir Bryce Burt will leave by air on June 1 while Dr. Meek, the Trade Commissioner, is already in London.

Mr. Pillai will prepare the case regarding trade, while Sir Bryce will deal with the question of export and Dr. Meek with statistical and other matters.

It is understood Sir Frederick White, former President of the Legislative Assembly will also be one of the British Delegation.

Three non-official Indian Advisers Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. G. D. Birla are expected to leave by the end of May and other non-official advisers later.

AGENDA FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 13.

Foreign Affairs and Defence are principal items of the agenda of the Imperial Conference opening at St. James Palace to-morrow morning. It is pointed out that the talks are intended to continue the contracts between the British Empire Governments and by personal contact and discussions strengthen the existing good relations. Suggestions that the Conference will formulate an Empire defence policy are also scouted.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Vaishnav Bania for re-marriage of a lady. Should possess sound health. No children and monthly income over Rs. 200. Write with photo to Box No. 8281, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Hindu educated bridegroom well placed in life no caste restriction for a girl of sixteen years, beautiful and educated. Dowry about Rupees 1,000. Apply to Sanyasi and Co., 750, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn). (8309).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Matriculates, Clerks, Stenographers, Engineers, Electricians, Graduates, etc., wanting any posts: Consult Goldwyn and Bow, Employment Specialists, Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Bombay. (8324)

Required qualified assistants for Carding, Spinning and Engineering Departments of an upcountry Cotton Mill. State previous experience and qualifications. Apply Box No. 5443, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Hindi knowing Matric Mistress for the Municipal A. V. Middle School on Rs. 40 p.m. with free quarters. Applicant must be above 30 years. Applications will be received upto 31st May 1937. Selected candidates may be called for interview. Healthy place close to Railway Station. (Sd.) N. C. Mukherjee, B.A., B.L., Vice-President Municipal Committee, Raigarh (State), B. N. Ry. (8289)

Wanted Young energetic, Progressive and business like duly qualified Civil Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Overseers as apprentices to be confirmed in six months in permanent grades of 75-5-150 and 50-2½-75 and 30-2-50 respectively. Experienced men able to furnish security and specialised in R.C.C. and Architectural work will be preferred. Apply sharp enclosing list of works executed: The Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., Lajpatrai Road, Benares City. (5442).

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, Graduate and Under-graduate Teachers. (1) Graduates in English, Gujarati, French, Ardhamagadhi, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry with B.T. or S.T.C., (2) Under-graduates with Drawing or S.T.C. qualifications, (3) Commerce Graduates with knowledge of Shorthand Typewriting will be preferred. Apply before 25th May in the prescribed printed form to be had on sending 6 pies postal stamps, from the Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (5380).

62. TO BE LET

Hormusji Adenwalla Road, Dadar. Plot 558, opposite Customs Officers quarters, Second Floor, Five Rooms, New House. Apply E. N. Kharegat, 16, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. (8319).

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Learn Homoeopathy by Post. Prospectus free. Homoeopathic Postal Institute, Govt. Registered. (Dept. B.C.) 4, Ahiripukur, 1st Lane, Bal[illegible], Calcutta. [illegible]

415. SILK MERCERS

A Visit To Stall 214 at Indian Industries Fair, Bombay, will show you Swadeshi Silk and Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, Indian made, Fashionable brocade and Fancy borders in gold, silk and cotton in beautiful Registered designs. Agent:—Messrs: Kanti Lal and Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chowk, Bombay. (8323)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE CAMBAY MUNICIPALITY invite proposals from reputable firms for an Electric Street Lighting Scheme with estimates including offers for supply and erection of necessary plant, mains, etc. Offers must reach the President, not later than the 31st May, 1937. Details can be had on application to the Chief Officer on payment of Rs. 5.

J. R. JUSSAWALLA,
B.E., M.I.E.,
N.R.San.I., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.,
President,
Cambay Municipality.
(5455)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS for the purchase of three Ashworth and Parker vertical High Speed Engines directly coupled to D. C. Generators, 110 Volts, 45 K. W. complete with switch boards will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1937.

Offers should be sealed and superscribed "Offer for three vertical high speed steam engines," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 300/-.

The Engines can be inspected at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd/-) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
11th May, 1937.

8445

Public Notices.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Numbered 42076 on the life of Balkrishna Anant Palekar of Karwar, Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1937.
(8322)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER 1ST ROAD. NISHANPADA.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal Attorneys for Mr. Dharamsi Bhawanji and others trustees appointed under Decree dated 17th October 1935 in High Court Suit No. 664 of 1929, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property THIS DAY FRIDAY the 14th day of May 1937 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with the house on the Fazandari land situate at Chinch Bunder 1st Road and Tandel Cross Lane, Nishanpada assessed by the Collector under B Ward Nos. 3125, 2767 and 2893 Street Nos. 74-82, 3, 130-136, and Collector's New No. 7259 New Survey No. part of 3129 and 3133 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1631 of Mandvi division containing by admeasurement 369 square yards.

For particulars please apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal Attorneys for the Trustees at their office at Fort Chambers, 6-10 Dean Lane, (Hamam St.) Fort or to Undersigned.

Private offers are also invited.

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Plans open; 'Phone 20286

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Under the patronage of His Highness The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY
SUNDAY, the 16th May at 3-30 p.m.
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Booking at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

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EXTRA CHARGES FOR SPECIAL POSITION:—
Facing Leader Page 50 per cent. over the Scheduled Rates.

"Friends Of India's Freedom" In America

Tip To Indian Statesmen To Establish Contact With Washington

NEW YORK: (By Mail).

American and Indian friends of the Indian National Congress and its programme, met at a dinner at the Ceylon India Inn, 148 W. 49th Street, NYC, on March 28, to discuss events in India. Among those present were Miss Ruth St. Dennis, internationally famous dancer, Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, Mr. N Checker, Dr. B. V. Mukerji, Dr. N. S. Hanoka, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Singer. Mrs. Theodora Rhodes, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Santesson. Mr. Santesson, who had issued the call for the meeting, acted as Chairman.

The following resolution was moved by one of the participants and after some discussion unanimously adopted·

"We—friends of India's Freedom—most sincerely sympathise with the decision of the Indian National Congress to call a Hartal on the 1st of April to protest against the imposition of an unwanted Constitution, and with the Indian fighters the fullest success in their struggle for India's Freedom".

The resolution was opposed at first by Mr. N. Checker, local businessman, and by Dr. B. V. Mukerji—both of these gentlemen objecting to the originally suggested term "Members of the Hindustani community and American friends". They felt the use of this term might give rise to the assumption that the community as a whole had endorsed the resolution and the views expressed therein.

During the earlier part of the evening, Miss St. Dennis discussed her appreciation of Indian art and the dance—citing Uday Shankar as an example of its perfection; Mr. Ramlal Bajpai—recently returned after some years in India described the Faizpur Congress; Mr. Checker, also recently returned after a visit, gave his impressions of the India that he'd seen.

HINDUSTHAN ASSOCIATION

The Hindusthan Association organised a social on the evening of March 20th. in honour of a number of new arrivals or returned members of the Indian community. The speakers included the returned Mr. N. Checker, local businessman, Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, absent for the past three years, —Dr. G. N. D. Sufi, former registrar of the University of Delhi, Dr. and Madame R. Naidu, Dr. Naidu, here to carry on researches in the field of radium and cancer, gave an illustrated lecture on some aspects of these subjects—and Dr. Sufi described his impressions of the Near East.

MINISTRY TO FACE REALITY

The Social Frontier, March 1937, reports that "Students of the Episcopal Divinity School will be required to spend at least three months annually in practical work in hospitals, prisons, and other social service agencies and institutions. The school's efforts will be 'directed to the development of a ministry that will be able' to meet the pressing human problems of today'."

No survey of American opinion is complete without reference to these regrettable—but all too numerous—opinions. Mr. Sinclair Lewis' famous novel "It Can't Happen Here!" deserves careful reading if one wishes fuller understanding of the political cross currents in parts of these United States.

NEWSPAPER CHAINS.

The Hearst papers—26 of them—reach more than 5 millions of people daily. The "N. Y. Daily News" and the "Chicago Tribune"—combine—reach two and a half million, and the 23 Scripps Howard newspapers take care of more than 19,000 people. Sixty other newspaper chains take care of six million more readers—the 63 chains, as a group, taking care of more than 40 per cent. of the newspaper readers in the U.S.A.

TRIP TO INDIA.

Since the re-election of President Roosevelt, the question that stirred up the most considerable discussion on a nation-wide scale, is the recommendation made by the President to the U. S. Congress to reform the Supreme Court so that the judges should retire at the age of 70; otherwise their number would be increased by appointment of new judges equal in number of those who do not resign at the age of 70. The President has taken this stand, to liberalise the Court, which has, during the recent months, nullified several progressive legislations by tendering decisions to the effect that the laws were unconstitutional. These laws, thus nullified by judicial interpretation of the Supreme Court, concerned the general well-being of the people of the United States specially the workers and farmers. President Roosevelt is anxious that his legislative programme may not be upset by interference of the Supreme Court. This can be achieved by securing an amendment to the constitution of the United States which may take a long time to accomplish its end. To avoid delay and to insure security of legislations in breathing progressive social ideals, President has decided to infuse new blood in the United States Supreme Court.

The ideal of a Federal Government in India and a Supreme Court for India has been more or less inspired by the example of the great Republic of the United States. Therefore, what is happening in the United States regarding the reforming of the Federal Judiciary in the United States should be of great interest to Indian constitutional lawyers and statesmen.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

His Excellency Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, is now in the United States to further the cause of better understanding between the United States and his own country and to exchange views with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other U. S. officials regarding the possibility of accelerating full independence of the island commonwealth and to further economic and commercial co-operation between the two countries by a special commercial treaty.

The Philippine Independence Act of 1935 contains certain provisions by which the United States exerts final control over Philippine sovereignty, through control over Philippine national defence and foreign relations.

In the economic field, trade relations between America and the Philippines are subject to any changes by the Congress (U.S.) at any time during the period covered by the existing law (i.e. until 1945). In the political field, while the Government of Commonwealth was established for the purpose of permitting the Filipino people to lay the foundation for an independent republic yet under the terms of the Independence Act there are matters which, being of domestic concern and affecting the national economy of the Philippines, are nevertheless subject to revision or revocation by the Government of the United States". The above is the opinion of Mr. Quezon expressed through the "New York Times" of March 14, 1937.

Every important position in the Government of the Philippin Commonwealth is filled by a Filipino and not an American. The U. S. representative in the Philippines is U. S. High Commissioner and not the Governor General, who has no authority in the interfering in the affairs of the Philippine Government. The United States Government has lent General McArthur, to act as Military Advisor to President Quezon, to help the Filipinos to develop a national army, navy and air force which within 1945 will be able to assume full control over Philippine national defence. Yet the Filipino people are not fully satisfied with their present political status. They want absolute independence and adjustment of the existing American-Philippine relations through formal treaties. Mr. Quezon is not a radical. His party is regarded as the Moderate Party, and it is being opposed by a more Radical Party, which advocates immediate removal of all limitations of Philippine vereignty. In view of this fact, the result of Mr. Quezon's mission to the United States should be watched by those who believe in peaceful evolution of a subject people, seeking its independence

INDIA FOR WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt's Foreign Policy is based upon the idea of promotion of peace, through cultivation of "Good Neighbour Policy". It is rumoured that in the near future President Roosevelt will call a conference, composed of Foreign Ministers of great nations, to be held in Washington, for removing the causes of frictions among nations through frank exchange of views and by finding ways by which genuine grievances of nations may be removed. If this rumour proves to be true, it is to be hoped that India will send far-sighted Indian statesmen to present India's views on the subject of World Peace, which should uphold human freedom

NEXT MOVE MUST COME FROM GOVT.

Leading British Journals Anxious To See End Of Indian Deadlock

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air Mail).

The differences between Congress and the Governors in India have narrowed to a point which would make the situation ridiculous if it were not so serious. Mr. Gandhi has said, in an interview with the "Manchester Guardian," that all Congress is asking for is "an assurance of non-intervention in day-to-day administration." The Under-Secretary for India said in the House of Commons on Monday that it was certainly not the intention of Parliament or the Government that the Governors should trench on the wide powers which it was the purpose of Parliament to place in the hands of the Ministers "and which it is our desire that they should use in furtherance of the programme which they have advocated." It is plain that the difference between those two attitudes is as narrow as a razor's edge, and if reason and common sense prevailed the difficulties could be cleared up in five minutes. Unfortunately prestige is held to be engaged, and there are differences between moderates and extremists to be composed. That the Congress Working Committee, now in session at Delhi, will take action leading to a settlement is not expected. The obvious solution is a talk between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, but while it has been intimated that the Viceroy will receive Mr. Gandhi if he asks to be received, it is apparently considered unsuitable that the Viceroy should ask Mr. Gandhi to tea and have a common-sense talk with him. It is to be hoped that Lord Linlithgow will yet show himself large-minded enough to take an initiative that would in all likelihood end the deadlock.—("Spectator, April 30.)

THE INDIAN DEADLOCK

The deadlock in India is still unresolved. The Congress Working Committee has been debating the situation, and reports from Allahabad suggest that the predominant view is unfavourable to any compromise with the British Government. Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary for India, while rejecting Mr. Gandhi's proposal of an "arbitral tribunal," stated emphatically in the House of Commons on Monday that H.M. Government had no intention of countenancing the use of special powers by the Provincial Governors for other than the purposes for which Parliament intended them. This, however, has left the Congress Committee cold. Mr. Gandhi appears for the moment to have been lying low; but he has been asked to draft a new resolution for further discussion. The Indian Liberals, in general, seem less hopeful, though some of them—Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, for example—suggest that "the gulf is narrowing." The position is absurd. Both sides are standing on punctilio, and one must give way. If the working of the new Constitution is so important as it is generally assumed to be in this country, and if the "gulf" is really so narrow as Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and many others believe we cannot see why the British Government should not come off their high horse. Do they seriously think they would suffer a bad—or any—loss of prestige by satisfying what is after all a very moderate demand on the part of the Indian nationalists? ("New Statesman and Nation," May 1.)

INDIA AND CONGRESS

The Indian Congress, which virtually swept the board at the first Provincial elections a few weeks ago, is still standing firm on its refusal to take office in the Provinces until the Provincial Governors, or the Government of India, give an undertaking that the Governors' reserve powers, reserved to them in the Government of India Act, will not be employed to block the programmes of Congress. Congress has invited Mr. Gandhi to express his views, and on the whole, he has made Congress's demands appear less truculent than at first they seemed. What Congress wants, apparently, is not exactly that utter destruction of the Constitution, lock, stock, and barrel, which Pandit Nehru first announced, but rather a cast-iron undertaking that the reserved powers of Governors will really only be used in emergencies—not as deliberate hindrances to constitutional self-government. Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary for India, practically gave such an undertaking at question time in the Commons on Monday.

It is obvious that if the Governors try to use their powers to block mere progress in Provincial self-government, this will only be possible if they deliberately define as emergencies sets of circumstances which are not so. But it is surely easy enough to give assurances that they will not, or must not do this? And why is it necessary to say that the next move must now come from Congress. Congress probably needs a dignified way out from a difficult position now, and the Government should do its utmost to give it one. Meanwhile the dispatch of 33,000 Indian Army troops to the Waziristan borders against the rebellious followers of a mad Fakir is a reminder that India has plenty of other problems claiming attention.—("Time and Tide," May 1.)

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Windsor's Name Banned In Empire?

Australian Paper's Story Of Unwritten "Gentleman's Agreement"

ALLEGED TIP TO FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Only last week the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" announced the existence of an unwritten "gentleman's agreement" to ban the name of Duke of Windsor in the Empire. Two incidents occurred during the week in London which strengthen the allegation made by the Australian newspaper.

Picture Removed

When the "Queen Mary" sailed from Southampton for New York the picture of the Duke of Windsor which had been hanging in the main companionway had been removed. In its place was a signed photograph of King George and Queen Elizabeth. The portrait of the Duke of Windsor was taken out of the ship and sent to the head of the Cunard White Star Line at Liverpool.

Tip To Diplomats

The current issue of the "Cavalcade" declares that before they left for Coronation, foreign diplomats were given certain unofficial marching orders. Instructions were sent out to Britain's ambassadors to advise foreign Coronation diplomats that it would be tactful of them not to accept invitations to certain houses in Britain. On the banned list were certain close friends of the Duke of Windsor, among them two one-time Cabinet Ministers.

CORONATION SOUVENIRS

Yesterday I visited several shops in the West End. Practically every shop that has displayed Royal souvenirs for sale during the Coronation festivities has overlooked a single souvenir of the Duke of Windsor. A well-known firm of jewellers, which specialises in engagement and wedding rings has brought out a set of silver spoon called "Royal Family Coronation Set." Queen Mary, the King, the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, Princess Royal, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret Rose are included in the set, but the Duke of Windsor is not treated as a member of the Royal Family. When I enquired of the shop assistant if she could give me a Souvenir of the Duke of Windsor, she almost fainted. Of course, she agreed "Royal Family Set looks incomplete in the absence of a souvenir of the Duke of Windsor, but I don't know. . . . We don't sell Duke of Windsor's souvenirs."

* * *

WINDSOR MISSING

In the Official Coronation Programme there is a picture of the late King George chatting with the King (then Duke of York) and the Duke of Kent (then Prince George). I am told that in the original picture, which had appeared in London newspapers on several occasions in the past, particularly at the time of the death of King George V, on the right hand side of the late King, the Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) was standing. However, if the picture is the same reproduced in the Coronation programme, it is not known for what reason the picture of the Duke of Windsor has been excluded.

* * *

CORONATION TIT BITS

A London branch of the National Union of Teachers last week was offered by the Trade Union Congress via the National Union of Teachers' headquarters, a number of 15s. Coronation seats.

The N. U. T. is not affiliated to the T. U. C. and its branches have never before been approached by that body. Apparently the T. U. C. is being driven to unload its unwanted tickets on unaffiliated bodies. At the same time at this branch meeting not one ticket was bought.

SIGN OF THE TIMES

This incident is a striking sign of the times. The mass of teachers, like other professional workers, are being deeply influenced by present developments. Teachers are beginning to realise that the National Government's armaments programme is incompatible with educational advance. They see unemployment in the profession growing, for the first time, to serious proportions, while little or no effort is made to reduce the size of classes so that these teachers could be absorbed. They see the Bill introduced to raise the school-leaving age rendered largely inoperative by the exemptions clause and the failure to provide maintenance grants. Hence, for the first time, a teachers' contingent will march in London this afternoon to celebrate May Day, behind a banner bearing the slogan: Teachers, Unite for Peace, Progress and Educational Advance!" And with other slogans demanding "Close Condemned Schools!" "No classes More than 30!" "Work for Unemployed Teachers!"

* * *

THE DUKE AND HIS FINANCES

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

American newspapers and magazines continue to pour out "frank articles on the Duke and Mrs. Simpson. According to one wit (says the "News Review"), the essence of the problem was reached when the British Government "declared Wallis Simpson to be unconstitutional".

States Lowell Thomas's 'Commentator': "There is more of Queen Mary in Prince Edward than is usually expected. He is no spendthrift. He avoids gambling like the plague and carefully orders his finances. He sold his polo ponies and he cleaned up the extravagances that always accumulate in palaces during a long reign."

Bearing out the Duke's reputation for care regarding his personal expenses, referred to by Geoffrey Dennis who was a contemporary of the Duke's at Oxford, a British correspondent in Vienna last week reported that ex-King had (a) informed a Salsburg chemist that two shillings was too much for a tube of medicinal tablets, left without making a purchase; (b) told a stationer who was wrapping up for him a dozen carbon sheets that "three pieces are enough"; (c) asked the price of a complete Salsburg outfit, but then bought instead two pairs of white woollen socks.

He buys Austrian wines because they are cheaper than French, recently stayed two hours at a Salsburg hotel, ordered one cup of tea and two sandwiches, and has not bought a new suit since he left England.

* * * *

WALLIS AND WINDSOR

Maintaining a brisk circulation with a probe into the likelihood of future happiness for the Duke and Mrs. Simpson, "Liberty", American weekly, picturing the two in voluntary exile, saw "visions arise of impoverished second-rate counts and princes and grand dukes, with their frowzy second-rate wives, haunting the impoverished, second-rate Continental hotels, dodging out of bars to avoid their old friends because they owe them money or would be expected to buy them a meal or a drink"

BEFORE THE MAST.

When he was 15 years old, Philip Huston, who was a strong supporting role in RKO's "The Man Who Found Himself," ran away from school and for nine months worked as a seaman on a windjammer. Joan Fontaine and John Bearl are co-featured in the drama.

REFORM MARRIAGE ROUSES IRE OF ORTHODOXY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KAIRA, May 12.

Widow-remarriage of Smt. Kalavati with Sjt. Kantilal O. Mody took place recently according to Vedic rites.

Sjt. Kantilal Mody is a member of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and was a member of the executive of the Bombay National Guards. He was sometime instructor in the Hindustani Seva Dal and had been to jail thrice during the last civil disobedience movement.

The marriage is the first of its kind in the Dasha Nima Bania community and as such it created excitement in the dovecots of orthodoxy. There is a move to excommunicate Mr. and Mrs. Mody along with their friends, relatives and sympathisers.

Orthodoxy does not want to stop here but a move is afoot to put a stop to women's education. Youths of the community have taken up the challenge and are preparing to fight the reactionaries to the last.

Rational Solution Of Present Day Problems

Committee Appointed To Examine And Report On Present Press Laws

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A meeting of the representatives of Journalists, printing presses literary associations etc. was held yesterday at the Servants of India Society, to consider the advisability of launching a movement for the demand of the repeal of repressive laws in regard to the press and literature.

Mr. N. M. Joshi the veteran liberal leader presided.

Mr. Lalji Pendse after thanking those present said that there could be no difference as regards the object of the meeting. We feel that this is the opportune time to take up the issue. Freedom of press and expression is a pre-requisite condition for the effective operation of democratic institutions and if their is to be any excuse for the pretentions to the inauguration of democracy then its first proof must come the shape of the repeal of various acts which have atrociously operated and are operating on the press and our literature in general.

It is impossible to write any analytical or scientific book to write anything for the promotion of a free and rational thought. It is impossible to get any literature which might present to us new aspects of and a solution to the problems confronting us to-day. Publication houses are suppressed; 70 millions of our country men under the despotic rule of the States are entirely segregated from us; we can raise their issue neither in the press nor even in the legislatures. The state of terror ought to be terminated if progress is to be ensured.

The acts to which I am referring in this description are:—

(1) The Press (emergency) act.
(2) The Bengal criminal law amendment act.
(3) The Indian States (protection) act.
(4) The Sea customs act.
(5) The Post office act.
(6) Sections 124A and 153A of the I. P. Code

Misuse Of Law

There are several other inactments concerning obscenity defamation, etc., which are liable to misuse.

To take the instance of the press act alone; during the periods of 1910 to 1915 and 1930 to 1935 we have it that as many as:—

1896 prosecutions were launched.
1143 News papers and printing presses paid or forfeited their securities.

The aggregate amount of these was about Rs. 13 lakhs.

661 Newspapers and presses closed down as they did not pay securities.

500 books were confiscated during the first period of five years only.

The most flagrant instance of the suppression of a publication society is to be found in the "workers literature publishing society". Amongst the books it published in Marathi were the translations of books like "wage, labour and capital" and the world famous novel "Mother" of Maxim Gorky.

I submit therefore, that a committee be appointed which will awaken the public opinion as well as prepare a case for the repeal of some of these acts. This committee will also move the legislatures in this behalf.

Not Needed

Messrs Padbidri, Prabhu, Warde and Mody accepted the need for such a movement but held that there was no need to set up another organisation when there are already in existence some organisations like the Civil Liberties Union, the Press Owners Associations, the Journalist Association and a newly formed organisation of the Printers.

Dr. Menon of the C. L. Union said that although the present issue came within the scope of the union, it was only a part of its general work. A committee with a specific object of this kind was therefore necessary.

The chairman after summarizing the views expressed the appointment of a small committee which should study the acts referred to in the discussion and prepare a case concretely suggesting which acts should be repealed and which should be modified. After the case was prepared a fuller committee should be called.

This was agreed to, and on the suggestion of Mr. Padbidri a committee consisting of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Prabhu, Warde, Mody, Dr. Menon and Lalji Pendse with powers to coopt two more was appointed.

DEVENDRA VIJAYA'S TRIUMPHANT TOUR

The full story of Devendra Brothers' whirl-wind tour in Gujerat following the sensational successes that attended their programmes in Bombay and suburbs brings into prominence the oft-ignored truth that classical music still retains its hold on the music-loving populace of India in spite of the great strides made of late by the Radio and the Talkies.

Devendra Vijaya is to-day an institution, and ably supported by his brother, Master Kanaiyalal Dave, this young man continues to record marked improvement with every succeeding performance. His recent programme in Gujarat (there were as many as eight in April last) attracted critical audiences in their hundreds from all over the province. In centres like Ganpatpura, Jabugam, Bodeli, Chota-Udaipur and Bahadarpur the crowd that applauded Devendra Vijaya assumed the proportions of mofussil holiday crowds at national festivals.

Patrons of Indian Classical music will be glad to know that Devendra Vijaya has been booked to give programme by the Bombay station of the All-India Radio.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

314,000 Men And Women Continuously Jobless Last Year

A report prepared by the British Ministry of Labour on the duration of unemployment in 1936, shows that as many as 314,000 men and women were continuously unemployed during the year.

Of these 295,300 men who had been unemployed for 12 months or more at December, 1936, 139,073 were in the North Eastern and North Western divisions, yet in Wales, the reduction in the number of men unemployed for 12 moths or more declined by only 12 per cent. between December, 1933 and December 1936, as compared with a reduction of 35 per cent. in the North Eastern and North Western divisions.

The coal-mining industry accounts for 25 per cent. of all the men unemployed in this category.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

If you are a sufferer from catarrh you will readily understand how disabling it can be. Also you will readily be able to imagine what a blessing it is to get instant relief from this distressing condition. Read this letter :—

"I have been subject to catarrh ever since 1924, and this year had a very severe attack indeed. I used Karsote, and the catarrh was shifted completely in 24 hours. I thought I should have to stop out from work, but the result was so quick I was all right again next day. I recommend Karsote to anyone suffering from catarrh."—F.L.E.

To get relief from agonising catarrh—nasal or bronchial, mild or chronic—you just sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on to a handkerchief and inhale the pleasant vapour. In a few minutes Karsote opens up stuffed nostrils, clears away mucus at back of throat, and soothes the wheezy inflamed breathing passages right down to the bottom of the lungs.

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THE SLOAN COLLEGE

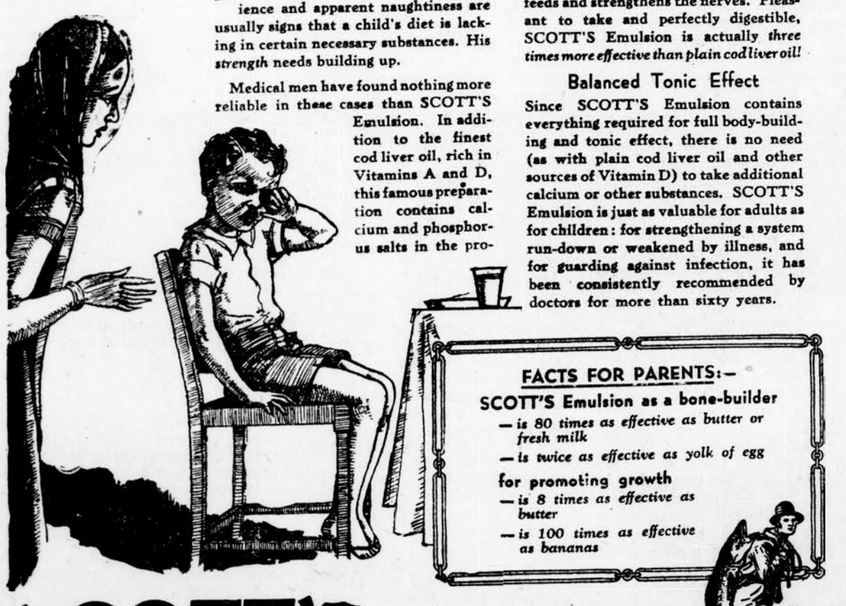
Foundation of Beauty.

First of all you must realise that beauty depends not so much upon the possession of perfect features as in a fresh flawless complexion. Many a girl is dubbed plain simply because of her indifferent complexion. Sallow, muddy skins, spots and pimples, freckles—these are blemishes which can be banished. An unattractive complexion can be discarded as easily as an outworn frock, and replaced by a fresh, flawless skin, radiant with youth and beauty. To effect this transformation is no expensive matter. All you want is an ounce or two of Mercolised Wax. This wonderful wax, smoothed over face and neck nightly, actually absorbs the unlovely outer skin with all its blemishes, revealing in its place a brand new complexion, velvet smooth, lovely. Sounds like magic? Yes, but it's true! Give this wax treatment a ten-day trial and the result will astound you.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

"Oh dear, he's crying again... why is he so DIFFICULT?"

NERVOUS, PEEVISH CHILDREN NEED BUILDING UP: DOCTORS ADVISE THIS TREATMENT



IT'S not *natural* for a healthy child to be bad-tempered. Tears, disobedience and apparent naughtiness are usually signs that a child's diet is lacking in certain necessary substances. His *strength* needs building up.

Medical men have found nothing more reliable in these cases than SCOTT'S Emulsion. In addition to the finest cod liver oil, rich in Vitamins A and D, this famous preparation contains calcium and phosphorus salts in the proportions necessary for growth and health. It builds up body and bone, feeds and strengthens the nerves. Pleasant to take and perfectly digestible, SCOTT'S Emulsion is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

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SCOTT'S Emulsion as a bone-builder
— *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
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— *is 100 times as effective as bananas*

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Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER *America's Biggest Selling Dentifrice*

In Constructive Programme:

Gandhiji Reaffirms His Faith

There Is No Other Political Education Apart From This

"FOR ME THE SPINNING WHEEL IS ALL IN ALL"

"For me there is no political education apart from this Constructive Programme. If I went to the people just to win their votes, I should be guilty of the same error as I am laying at the door of our missionary friends. There is no other political education but the Constructive Programme which is an education in itself", said Gandhiji in the course of his concluding discourse at the Gandhi Seva Sangh meeting, a summary of which is published in the latest issue of the "Harijan": says Gandhiji:—

Having explained to you how I have succeeded in persuading Kishorelal not to press his resignation, I shall now try to dispel his doubts and I want you to help me in doing so. His doubt and his fear are that the parliamentary programme always rouses passions and makes one forget himself and so one naturally forgets truth and non-violence. The only thing that separates us from the brute, with which we have much in common, is the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong. We often lose even that and reduce ourselves to the condition of the brute. I grant that the parliamentary programme is likely to rouse one's passions and exposes one to great temptations. But shall we shirk it just because of this reason? Should we not resist them? But Kishorelal says, "Having steered clear of these all these years why invite these troubles upon ourselves? We have enough work to do and we may not add to it." He also objects that the Congress resolutions do not always express the truth. Now this is unfair, for our resolutions express what is in our minds. For instance, the Congress resolution says that we want to end this constitution. Up to now we have been saying that we should not go near a thing we want to end. We have up to now insisted on the boycott of legislatures, schools, courts, etc., which we wanted to end. This doubt is not only in Kishorelal's mind but in many other minds. We are thinking of the language of the Congress manifesto in the drafting of which many like Pandit Jawaharlal, the Sardar and Rajendra Babu have had a share. The operative part of the A. I. C. C. resolution was drafted by me.

NO INCONSISTENCY

Now, have I infringed truth in drafting that part of the resolution, or have I written in a language which is inconsistent with the Congress manifesto? I can truthfully tell you that I see no untruth and no inconsistency. A Satyagrahi is sometimes bound to use language which is capable of two meanings, provided both the meanings are obvious and necessary and there is no intention to deceive anyone. The language of the Vedas and the Gita often yields several meanings. Tulsidas' Ramayan has verses which often yield several meanings. Neither the authors nor the interpreters and commentators were untruthful. The Congress resolution is undoubtedly framed to satisfy two groups. Office acceptance is not obligatory. One who thinks it inconsistent with the object of ending the Act will naturally not take office. If those who go to the legislatures are pledged to truth and non-violence, fearlessness and selflessness, and if they were to accept ministerships on our terms, we could win Swaraj and make the present constitution give place to our own. Jawaharlal does not think so. That is a difference that is fundamental between him and me. In the same way he believes in the inevitability of class war and doubts the possibility of conversion of capitalists. No doubt capital is lifeless, but not capitalists who are amenable to conversion. And yet with these different beliefs we work together. Jawaharlal works with his colleagues in the faith that he will convert them to his view one day. And his colleagues expect by association to convert him.

But assuming that there has been no untruth so far, says Kishorelal, what if he discovers untruth or violence being practised in future by the members of the Sangh who are pledged to truth and non-violence? My reply to him is, 'You may then smash the Sangh and give it a decent burial.' 'Who am I to do so?' he asks. I say to him, 'You have every right to do so as the head of the Sangh; it may even be your duty to do so. The Sangh must not exist if its members propagate untruth or violence.'

THE SANGH'S PROGRAMME

Our programme is one and one only the constructive programme, for therein lies Swaraj. But we sacrifice not an iota of truth and non-violence in going to the legislatures. There too we want to help constructive work. I tell you if we had been plying the wheel intelligently we should have had Swaraj, and should not have had to go to the legislatures. We have played with the wheel so far, not plied it intelligently. Now if we want to do so, we have to be intimately associated with the representatives of the three crore voters. It does not mean that we should therefore all go to the legislatures or allow all those of us to go as want to go there. We have to examine each case. This means that we do not throw the doors of the Sangh open to all the members of the legislatures. We open them only for those who are pledged to the constructive programme and without whom the Congress should have to lose an assembly seat. Take for instance Jethalal of Anantpur. He has not the making of a legislator. He has no time for anything but his spinning wheel. But should the leader of his province feel that the Anantpur seat would be lost unless Jethalal stood for it, we should willingly send him. Indeed I should do it with pleasure inasmuch as it would be one charkha-believer going to the legislature and we want if possible to fill them with all charkha-believers. But you will say all of you are such and that therefore all should be permitted. I do not think so. Only those would go who are wanted there.

NO CLAY IMAGE

We charkha-pliers are regarded as a dense lot, and indeed we should deserve the description if we ply it unintelligently. Remember the story of Ekalavya in Mahabharata, who made a clay image of Drona and sat opposite to it worshipping in order to achieve accomplishment in archery. For him it was no clay image. It was a living image and so his faith was rewarded. We should all have the faith of Ekalavya. If we could have that faith in the charkha, it would be a living image for us. And then we would bring to bear on it all our intellect and our will and our heart. It is for us a symbol of non-violence.

LIVING FAITH IN CHARKHA

If you have not a living faith in the charkha and the other constructive programme of the Congress, Kishorelal's fears will prove true. I have no such fear because I believe in you. If I did not believe in you I should not be here. In making room for the parliamentary programme we are advancing a step further in the direction of non-violence. If I have brought this conviction home to you, we shall have made rapid strides during the next year Whether we as a nation are advancing further towards truth and non-violence has yet to be proved. It cannot be proved if we of the Sangh close our doors against the legislatures. Nor can it be proved if we go there with mental reservations. If we go there with all the strength of faith in truth and non-violence, we shall have fulfilled our trust and made further progress towards the goal and towards truth and non-violence. But if we don't, then as I have told Kishorelal he has but to cremate the Sangh. We have to cremate it cheerfully even as we do the body of our dead father, for we know that the soul has left the body.

But how can inconcrete entities like truth and non-violence be organized as the Sangh is expected to do? I maintain that they can be so organized. Otherwise they would for me cease to be eternal principles. An eternal principle, as the Jains say, has no exceptions. Truth and non-violence are thus no cloistered virtues but applicable as much in the forum and the legislatures as in the market place. Your faith is going to be put to a severe trial, but you will not shirk it merely because it will be a severe trial.

Truth and non-violence are not for the dense. Pursuit of them is bound to result in an all-round growth of the body, mind and heart. If this does not follow, either truth and non-violence are untrue or we are unfit, and since the former is impossible the latter will be the only conclusion. The whole of the constructive programme—including hand-spinning and hand-weaving, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, prohibition—is in pursuit of truth and non-violence. If there can be any interest for us in going to the legislatures, it can be only for this reason and for nothing else. Truth and non-violence are both the means and the end, and given the right type of men the legislatures can be the means of achieving the concrete pursuit of truth and non-violence. If they cannot be that, it will be our fault and not theirs If we have a real hold on the masses, the legislatures are bound to be that and nothing else.

WHAT IS POLITICAL EDUCATION?

That leads me to Sjt. Thakar's question—whether introduction of the constructive programme in the villages is our goal or political education is our goal. I think it rather odd that this question should be put after 17 years' working of the programme. For me there is no political education apart from the constructive programme. If I went to the people just to win their votes, I should be guilty of the same error as I am laying at the door of our missionary friends. There is no other political education but the constructive programme which is an education in itself. In South Africa I did not give any political education so-called to the so-called 'coolies', but they rose to the occasion because of the solid work done in their midst. In 1921 the programme of Civil Disobedience was placed before the people of Bardoli, but the preliminary condition they had to satisfy was a fulfilment of the constructive programme. That programme was, to my shame and the Sardar's shame, never wholly fulfilled, but to the extent it was fulfilled, Bardoli carried on two successful Satyagraha struggles. After the C. D. campaign was withdrawn what remained was the spinning wheel and other parts of the constructive programme. The Congress has to carry out that programme and finish thereby the political education of the people if it still has faith in the programme. Otherwise it should throw the programme over-board.

We educated folk were found wanting in giving that political education. Even before the socialists, whom I regard as my friends, I place the same programme. Only therethrough could they inspire the people with the power to claim all the land as their own. I cannot ask them to wrest it from those who own it. All land belongs to God, i.e., the people, but does that mean that all Jamnalalji's land should be distributed among 30 crores of people? All that we can do is to constitute him a trustee for us. In Segaon he offers me all the land that belongs to him, but I cannot take charge of it, for I have not the skill of his manager. But the result is that all the profits belong to me and all the loss belongs to him. If there is anyone who is prepared to carry out the programme as outlined by me, Jamnalalji will willingly place him in charge of his other lands outside Segaon on the terms on which he has given the Segaon lands to me.

A. I. S. A.

The sphere of action of the A. I. Spinners' Association is limited, that of the A. I. Village Industries' Association is likewise limited, and also that of other bodies like the Cow Protection Association. But yours is unlimited. You are a body of workers pledged to truth and non-violence and to the whole programme that these principles express. Yours is a mighty tree of which the associations I have named may be called branches. The Indian National Congress is a mighty body of which we are parts; but it is a democratic body and must reflect, both the strength and the weakness of the millions it represents. Yours is a voluntary organization and therefore reflects, or should reflect, only your strength. Your action should be a matter of pride and privilege to the different associations with their limited spheres of activity, all of which you are pledged to stand for. I expect you, therefore, to declare in no uncertain terms that you stand for all the constructive activities of the Congress, and that if you stand for the legislatures you will do so for carrying them out.

THROUGH THE SPINNING WHEEL

If what I have said has failed to carry conviction, my language must be imperfect, I am imperfect. For me the spinning wheel is all in all. I do not know whether I am a Karmayogi or any other Yogi. I know that I cannot live without work. I crave to die with my hand at the spinning wheel. If one has to establish communion with God through some means, why not through the spinning wheel? Him who worships Me, says the Lord in the Gita. I guide along the right path and see to his needs. My God is myriad-formed, and while sometimes I see Him in the spinning wheel, at other times I see Him in communal unity, then again in removal of untouchability and that is how I establish communion with Him according as the spirit moves me.

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DHARAMPUR MAHARAJA AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, May 8.

The second Indian Maharaja to visit Singapore in the course of the week, the Maharaja of Dharampur, arrived by the P. & O. liner "Corfu" yesterday and sailed again for Hong Kong this evening.

The Maharaja originally intended to go as far as Shanghai but owing to an unfortunate accident to his private secretary who fractured a leg when playing deck tennis, his trip has been curtailed.

The Secretary, Mr. Nanavati, is in the ship's hospital and is making good progress.

His Highness was received by leading Indian merchants and spent to-day in a sight-seeing in the course of which he visited the Naval Base.—Reuter.

CEYLON EMIGRATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

SIMLA, May 13.

The Associated Press understands that the Ceylon Emigration Committee's report will be ready by the end of May.—A.P.

Villagers' Encounter With Dacoits

CAWNPORE, May 13.

Four villagers were slightly injured as a result of an encounter with a gang of dacoits last night in the village of Lata Mobarikpur. Learning of the movements of the dacoits along the banks of the canal three miles from Sachendi Police Station, Sub-Inspector Ali Bahadur, with armed constables, pursued them to Lata village. Police hurried up thither and with the aid of the villagers, they surrounded the house of Laxminarain, the Patwari of the village, where the dacoits had taken refuge. Some dacoits escaped, but three were later arrested, two of them carrying pistols and one a dagger.

Ornaments stolen from the Patwari's house have been recovered.—A.P.

TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY

Plea For Giving It An All-Kerala Character

Mr. M. Chackochan writes:—

The question of a university on the Malabar Coast, either for Travancore or for the whole of Kerala, the Malayan-speaking area, has been engaging the attention of the public for some time past. Two or three committees were appointed by the Travancore Government and a few by other bodies to enquire into and report on the matter. Very few were in favour of starting a separate university for Travancore. If a university is to be started on the Malabar Coast, it ought to be for the whole of Kerala. Though Kerala is politically divided into three units and placed under three separate Governments— British Malabar (Madras), Travancore and Cochin,—the three divisions form one unity in several respects: language, culture, races, customs and habits of the people and flora and fauna,—all these are common to the three units and they have common educational needs and problems to tackle. Since the time of Parasurama Kerala has formed one unity and it will continue to be the same. Such being the case a separate university for Travancore is not a reasonable one.

WHITE ELEPHANT.

It appears that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyyar, the present Dewan of Travancore, is seriously considering the question of starting a separate university for Travancore, and plans are already set on foot towards the realization of the same. Sir C. P. and the few who may be favouring the view of having a separate university for Travancore will have to understand that the great majority of the educated people of Travancore as well as those of Cochin and British Malabar cannot see eye to eye in the matter. It is true that there are separate universities for Mysore, Hyderabad, etc. But Travancore is only one-fifth of Mysore and one-tenth or one-twelfth of Hyderabad and as such it is too small for a separate university of its own. A well furnished university requires heavy expenses, which will be too much for such a small State like Travancore, which is only as big as one of the districts of the Madras Presidency. A university for Travancore will be a sort of white elephant for the State.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of Travancore in the matter of university education is now properly met by the Madras University. There is some difficulty for admission only in two lines, the medical and engineering for which as there are no colleges either in Travancore or in any other parts of Kerala, the Travancorians have to go elsewhere and are at a disadvantage in the matter of securing admissions to the Madras colleges to which admission is limited. The remedy for this lies not in starting a separate university for Travancore. To conduct medical and engineering colleges for the State alone and by the State may not be advisable on several grounds. Even at present there is no lack in the country of technically or professionally qualified persons in any line.

PRESSING NEEDS

The encouragements that are required in Travancore are not in the matter of university education, but in other lines for which the general burden on the part of the Government is that there is no money. With half the money that is required for establishing and maintaining a university for Travancore several other desirable things can be done which will increase the prosperity of the common people. The most important thing is to improve the economic condition of the people by developing agriculture, industry, commerce, etc. The over-burdened poor agriculturist needs substantial relief at the hands of the Government. These things are done not by increasing the facilities for university education in the State in which there is already over-production of university men.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For developing the Malayalam language and other branches of learning, the desideratum is not a university, but a Research Institute as was well suggested by Mr. V. Krishnan Tampi in his presidential address delivered at the 10th annual conference of the Sahitya Parishad held at Trichur. Such an Institute will be less expensive and will better serve the purposes for which some look to a university. Mr. Tampi's suggestion is worthy of consideration by the leading personages of Kerala When a university is to be started anywhere on the Malabar Coast it should be for the whole of Kerala which covers an area of nearly 15,000 square miles with a population of over 10 millions of Malayalees.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc's, 31.36m 9565 kc's.

12 Noon Light Indian music, Siddiq Ali Akhtar, in popular songs (with the AIR Orchestra). 12-30 p.m. "Satyavadi Raja Harischandra" the H.M.V. Dramatic Party. 1 Available market rates and announcements. Echoes. 6 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Light music, Krishnabai Hukkeri, Khayal Bageshri, Jalad, Abhang and Bhang with the VUB instruments. 6-45 Talk (Urdu) "Takhta Nashini par Mazhabi Nazar" by Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar. 7 To the Bhumijan, a programme arranged for the villager. 8 Homage to the King, by Hebrew Musicians, arranged by Simon Jacob with Harp and Piano. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9 Talk (English) "The Coronation Behind the Gateway" by Alastair MacRae. 9-15 The News. 9-30 To-night: In Coronation London. John and Muriel, a wealthy couple on a honeymoon tour of the world dash back to London from the Black Forest in time for the Coronation. We meet them again to-night at the Trocadero, where they have been dining.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc's.

7 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif (text and translation). 7-15 Hamd by AIR Artists. 7-25 Afzal Husain Ghazals. 7-40 Saraswati Bai Khayals Surasht and Bhairon, Bahar Dadar and Ghazal. 8-30 AIR Orchestra Shudh Asawri. 8-40 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News Bulletin (English).

6-30 p.m. Saraswati Bai, Khayal Gorakh, Thumri Pilu and Dadra Tilang. 6-45 Fayyaz Khan of Baroda classical and light music. 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Time signal and Delhi Harket rates at 8 p.m.). 8-15 Talk (Hindustani) "Darbar-i-Akbari" by Maulvi Abdur Rahman. 8-30 Fayyaz, Khan of Baroda, classical and light music. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "Orpheus Abroad" No. 10. an Indo-European Orchestra, by John Foulds. 10 "Songs of Empire." Leonora Michael, Phyllis Inwood, Jessie Bamford, Irma Staynor, Elizabeth Coyne, R. C. Ince, and H Phillips.

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47Mc's. (13.97m.), GSG 17.79Mc's (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc's (19.82m.).

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. 'British Composers.' 8-30 'Some Are Born Great.' Princes and princesses born with a destiny. Written by Elizabeth Kilham Roberts. Production by John Pudney. 9 A Pianoforte Recital by Myra Hess. 9-30 Variety, with Revnell and West 'The Two Oddments.' 9-40 The News and Announcements. 10 'John Londoner at Home' 19. An evening with some of his many and various acquaintances. Presented by Pascoe Thornton.

TRIBESMEN TAKEN BY SURPRISE

R. A. F. Co-operates With Infantry In Inflicting Casualties

SIMLA, May 13.

At 9-30 p.m. on May 11 the Bannu Brigade under Brigadier Maynard, with eight platoons of Tochi Scouts, left the camp near Dosalli village and moved southwards up the Iblanke Spur. The route was difficult in the darkness and progress slow, but by dawn yesterday the force had reached high ground some four miles south of the Dosalli Scouts' post overlooking the Sham plain. This movement took the enemy by surprise and little opposition was met with.

The 1st Indian Infantry Brigade under Brigadier Inskip, left Dosalli camp at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and moved southeastwards along the Sre-Mela Algad, which lies to the West of the line of advance taken by the Bannu Brigade. The 1st Indian Infantry Brigade, which was supported by light tanks, met with little opposition, finally reaching Kach camp at the head of the Sre-Mela Algad. In the meantime the Bannu Brigade had moved Southwestwards into the Sham plain and by midday had secured and occupied the camp on the North-West edge of the plain.

ENEMY DEMORALISED.

As a result of the surprise effected by the night advance of the Bannu Brigade and the converging movements of the 1st Indian Infantry Brigade, the enemy who were in possession of the high ground between Dosalli and the Sham plain were to some extent demoralised. They offered little opposition but moved off to the South West affording several excellent targets to our aircraft. The R. A. F. co-operated through the operation and successfully engaged several strong parties on the enemy.

As a result of the action by the troops and aircraft, the enemy are believed to have suffered considerable casualties.

GOVT. CASUALTIES.

Our casualties, subject to confirmation, were:

BANNU BRIGADE.

KILLED: One Indian officer and two Indian other ranks; wounded, four Indian other ranks

TOCHI SCOUTS.

WOUNDED: Three Indian officers and one Indian other ranks.

1ST INDIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

WOUNDED: One British other ranks.

There are no further incidents to report from Waziristan.—A.P.

Patna.—A reception was held by the Governor and Lady Hallett on Wednesday night in celebration of the King's Coronation. About 500 guests were present.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest to-day, on the body of Rashidkhan Husseln Yarkhan, a boy of seven.

Hassan Yarkhan, father of the deceased and an overseer in the Bombay Municipal Health Department, stated that the boy had fallen over the railings, from the second floor of Anmedbhai Lalbhai Buildings, Victoria Gardens. The boy died on way to hospital.

Lahoo Tukaram, a mill operative, died at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday morning.

His brother Manku, stated that the deceased became ill on Tuesday and was removed to Hospital. He was considerably involved in debt.

Medical evidence showed that opium poisoning was the cause of death.

The Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day returned a verdict of suicide.

Enjoying a holiday on account of Their Majesties' Coronation, Mr. K. J. Hearn, an assistant in the American Express Company, was overtaken by a strange and unexpected tragedy on Wednesday afternoon.

It appears that Mr. Hearn, and a friend Mr. A. J. Adamson, resident of 2nd floor, "Fair Lawn" Queen's Road, met at the latter's residence and decided to take some moving pictures of themselves. Mr. Charles MacLennan, of the Tata Hydro Electric Company, was to play the part of a cameraman.

The light inside the room being insufficient, the party went to the balcony, which is 15 feet in length.

Mr. Hearne first went out and stood against the railing and Mr. MacLennan took up his position at the far end of the balcony. Mr. Adamson came running towards Mr. Hearne along the slippery floor and knocked against Mr Hearne. Both of them lost their balance by this impact and fell over the railings on to the concrete floor, 37 feet below

Mr MacLennan immediately removed them to the European General Hospital where Mr. Hearne succumbed to his injuries at about 3-15 p.m. some 20 minutes after admission. Death has been certified to have been due to fracture of the base of the skull

Mr. Adamson is still in hospital and is progressing satisfactorily.

An inquest will be held on May 25.

SIMLA May 13.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow and the Lady Anne Hope and Lady Joan Hope left Simla this evening for Bombay 'en route' to England. It is expected that Her Excellency will return to India at the end of August.—A.P.

HIS BACK ACHED FOR FOUR YEARS

He Saw The Black Side Of Everything

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Sud 4, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 3, 1305
Parsi: Adar 11, 1306
Hightide: 2-07; 15-06
Lowtide: 8-12; 21-21
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m.
Results of F.E., S. E. (Civil Mechanical and Electrical,) B.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) examinations, 2 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Saturday, May 15.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with London mails due to sail at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MANEKBEN wife of Anupchand M. Shah of Paris expired at Paris after a long and patiently borne illness.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Press Poler" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant.

P. AND O. COMMANDS

Capt. J. B. Browning, R.D., R.N.R. will be succeeded in command of the "Maloja" by Captain R. C. Dene.

Capt. H. M. Jack of the "Carthage" goes on leave and Captain W. E. L. S. Pocock will take command as from the 29th instant.

FOR JEWS

The special Coronation Thanksgiving prayer composed by Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz of London, Chief Rabbi, British Empire, will be broadcast by Mr. Simeon Jacob in Hebrew accompanied by Egyptian instruments today (Friday) between 8 to 8-30 p.m. from Bombay.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The Hon. Jt. Gen. Secretary writes: A message of Royalty was cabled to His Imperial Majesty, through the Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Reforms Department, Bombay, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Association held on Monday last.

K. M. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME

At the Khatau Makanji trust infant welfare centre and a Maternity and Nursing Home at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, during the month of April last 2,135 patients were attended to. Out of these were 1,353 women, 313 children and 469 infants. The average daily attendance was 71.1. The number of deliveries during the month was 23.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP DEBATE

The Group's Secretary writes:—

A small-scale debate will be held by the Indian and European Progressive Groups on 19th instant in the Card Room of Taj Mahal Hotel at 6-30 p.m. The Subject will be:—

"That in the opinion of this House if all Cabinet Ministers were to lead their armies the risk of war would be materially reduced.

The debate is open to members only.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. at the Society's premises, Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

The opening ceremony of the new premises of the Seth Varjiwandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School near Jam-e-Jamshed Road, Matunga, (G. I. P.), will take place to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Sir Pursbotamdas Thakordas will perform the opening ceremony

GOLD MEDAL FOR MYSORE MUSICIAN

Gottuvadyam Narayana Iyengar, Asthana Vidwan of Mysore, gave his second recital at Matunga on Wednesday, under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha. The programme was comparatively light one, and his 'kirtans' in Kalyani, Harikamboji and Sankarabaranam were much appreciated. But the highlight of the day was his rendering of Thodi, which he did with a grace peculiarly his own, and exhibited some admirable work in double strings. Some of his circular touches at top pitch were much appreciated, and showed his remarkable powers in handling the "Gottu". He was ably accompanied by his brother Krishnaswami in violin. The Sabha sprung a pleasant surprise by engaging Mr. Meenakshi Sunderam to accompany Mr. Iyengar in Mridangam. This young lad has a remarkably fast hand and his 'Gaths' displaying a variety of cut and cross strokes were much encored. Rao Bahadur Ramaswami, President of the Sabha, presented a gold medal to Mr. Ayengar and congratulated the party on their fine performance.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"3 Smart Girls" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Pagliacci" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Keep Your Seats Please" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Hawk". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jagat Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Begunah". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINEKVA—"Atma Tarang". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Crown and Glory" and "College Holiday." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Extra morning shows on Wednesday and Thursday at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"That Girl from Paris". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Dolls of Clay" Daily at usual time.

BHOR SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

The 11th Session of the Bhor State Subjects' Conference will be held at 5 p.m. on May 15 and 16, at the Gokhale Hall, Poona Mr. R. G. Pradhan will preside.

P. & O. Commodore

Capt. J. B. Browning, R.D., R.N.R., commanding the "Maloja" and Commodore of the P. and O., is retiring on the age limit, and Captain R. Harrison, D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. of the "Strathmore" becomes Commodore of the Company's Fleet from Noon on Friday the 23rd instant.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

M. A., M. Sc. And Mining And Metallurgy Examination Results

Benares, (By Mail)

The Registrar of the Benares Hindu University, writes:—

The following candidates have passed the M.A. Examination of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of April, 1937.

ENGLISH.

Anandi Lal Nagar; Dubari Gossain; Kalooram Gupta; Kamla Kant Rai; Kaia Varma; Kesari Kumar Roy; Pranav Kishore Bhattacharya; Shri Murari Sinha; Shri Niwas Sharma; Sarojesh Biswas (Mukerjee); Vikramaditya; Lakshmi Pati Sahai Srivastava; and Kothapally Subba Ramayya.

PHILOSOPHY.

Arwind U. Vasavada; Dwarka Prasad Shukla; Prabhakar Trivedi; Shiva Baksah Pande; Sanat Kumar Sharma; Vijaya Murthi and Ghan Shyam Narayan Das.

HISTORY.

Bankey Behari Misra; Chhagan Lal Sunar and Manmath Kumar Misra.

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE.

M. Surya Narayana Charlu and Krishna Dev.

ECONOMICS.

Harbans Lal; M. P. Nanikutty (Miss); Nand Lal Srivastava; Kavalipati Prakasa Rao; Koganti Veera Ragaviah; Rama Nath Pal Chowdhury; and S. Ratna Sabapathy.

POLITICS.

Bennury Venkata Durga Narayana Rao; Kokaran Singh and Amar Nath Mehrotra.

MATHEMATICS.

Charat Chand Dilwali; Raj Nath Rai; Shri Rama Sharma; Vadlamani Kalidas and Madhira Bhaskara Ram Sastry.

N.B.—The results of the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit and Hindi will be announced later.

M. Sc.

Panna Lal Misra has passed the M.Sc. Examination (Zoology) of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of April, 1937.

MINING AND METALLURGY SECOND YEAR

The following candidates have passed the Second Year Mining and Metallurgy Examination of the Benares Hindu University held in the months of March and April, 1937.

Parmeshwari Dayal; Rusi Padamji Sataravala; Narayan Vishnu Pandit; George K. Zachariah; Gopal Rao Sorab; Subrahmanyam Turaga; Krishan Baldev Mehta; Dinesh Chandra Choudhuri; Ganesh Prasad Rath; Ballapur Appu Rao; Ravindranath Kanumuri; Manmohan Lall Mehta; Vasudevan Margabandhu; Meenakshi Sundaram Arunachalam and Saurindra Kumar Mandal.

BAHA'IS THANKSGIVING.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Baha'is of Bombay met in the Baha'is Hall, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Aspandiyar Behram Rouhani was in the chair. The proceedings opened with a prayer by Rustom Diniyar Mehershahi.

Mr. H. M. Manji, Dr. M. E. Luckmani and Mr. Ormsby Mollier, spoke. Resolutions praying for a long life of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were passed.

MYSTERY LORRY KILLS THREE

Mounts Foot-path, Passes Over Sleepers And Makes Off

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sleepers on footpaths stand in grave danger of being killed by reckless motor drivers.

One such case occurred in the early hours of the morning when a motor lorry passed over some people, sleeping on the footpath at Poibaudi, resulting in the death of as many as three persons.

Gullam Hussain Tullakhan, aged 35, and Mahabub Jagu, a servant in a coal shop, died at the K. E. M. Hospital at about 7-30 a.m. Mirabux, Prajanali died at 4-30 a.m. almost immediately after admission to hospital.

The lorry mounted the footpath and crushed the sleepers under its wheels. Besides the three dead persons, three others were injured.

The lorry which made off after this has not yet been traced by the police.

An inquest on the dead men has been adjourned to May 28.

Dadar Accident

Chintaman Wasudev Kulkarni, a 24-year old porter in the G. I. P. Railway died at the K. E. M. Hospital at about midnight yesterday.

It was stated that at about 10-45 a.m. on Monday, a motor lorry (No. 7743T) driven by Devraj Ajodya was proceeding along Dadar Road from South to North.

At the junction of Dadar Road and Vincent Road, the lorry which it is alleged, was being driven in a rash and negligent manner and on the wrong side of the Road, knocked down Chintaman Wasudev who was crossing the Road on a bicycle.

He was removed to the hospital but died on Tuesda. night. The Bhoiwada Police are prosecuting the driver of the lorry.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VIC. TERMINUS.

Following are the timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) .		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 15
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express ..	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Following are the Mail, Express and Passenger Train timings in force from April 20, 1937, from Bombay Central:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express ..	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger ...	21 10	8 55
Surat (Week-end Specials on Monday)	10 10	
Surat (Week-end Specials on Saturday ..		15 10

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The following notifications have been Gazetted:—

The appointment of Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons as Acting Honorary Consul for Siam at Bombay, during the absence of Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, has been recognised.

Mr. Richard Huntington Warde is appointed to be His Majesty's Acting Consul in the Portuguese Possessions in India for four months with effect from the afternoon of the 5th March 1937, vice Mr. J. M. Tew granted leave out of India.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Officiating Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlal, is confirmed as Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, with effect from the 17th May 1937, vice Mr. A. A. Chitre retiring.

Mr. A. R. Khan, I.C.S., on the completion of his training is to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

General Motors Defeated By G. I. P. Railway

(By HETS).

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the first game of the evening the second string of the G.I. P. Rly. met and defeated General Motors by 3 goals to nil.

From the first note of the umpire's whistle the Railwaymen were superior in all departments of the game, and within five minutes from the start, Kerr, the Railway right extreme, opened the score with brilliant shot from on top of the line, placing the ball high into the net. Midfield play followed and another fine movement sees Kerr place Adams the Railway centre-forward nicely in the circle who beat Finan, the opposing custodian with a hard shot to put his side ahead with the second point, The Railways were now definitely on top and towards the closing stages of the initial half Bocarro, their inner left, added the third goal to conclude the first half.

Although the Railwaymen were superior, it must be said that General Motors improved considerably in the second half and were seen more to advantage than in the first. Several good movements were broken up by the Railway defence and towards the end of the game when the Railwaymen were all over their opponents, the defence played up well enough to keep them from adding to the big lead already established. The final whistle finds—

G.I.P. RAILWAY 'B' 3 goals.
GENERAL MOTORS 0.

The teams:—

G.I.P. Rly. 'B':—Sullivan; Thomas and Cordell; Edwards, Fernandez and Houlder; Kerr, Jones, Adams, Bocarro and Jones G.

GENERAL MOTORS:—Finan; Wilson and Le Blond: Murray, McGill and Vay; Llyons, Jackson, Gidney, Fernandez and D'Souza.

UMPIRES:—F. N. Stephens & Sheik Ahmeddin.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Eliminated

In the second game of the evening the B. B. & C.I. Rly., who fielded a depleted side of nine players, met the City Armed Police in a fast and exciting game. From the initial bully the Police had slightly the better of exchanges, and for a time they gave the Railway defence an anxious time. Relieving pressure, Page, the Rly. centre-half, set D. McHugh going, who beating the Police defence tested Scott, who kicked clear. The Police now took command and exerted heavy pressure and when half-ways through Roane, the Police inner right, scored the first point in fine style. Spurred by this reverse, the Railwaymen forced an attack and Herida put his side on terms. The interval found the score one all.

Resuming play the B.B. & C.I. Rly. forced the pace, but the gap in the Railway side soon told and the game swung around in favour of the Police, who went ahead through Roane. Soon after Shankar beat Thompson, the Railway custodian for the third goal. Though down three points the Railway worked hard to reduce the lead. D. McHugh being the outstanding fouler in the Railway attack. While Page, who controlled the pivotal position played a great game, towards the end the pressure told and Roane scored the fourth goal, and before the final whistle Jameson scored the fifth point off a corner. The final whistle found—

CITY A. POLICE ... 5 goals.
B.B. & C.I. RLY. .. 1 goal.

The Teams:—

B.B. & C.I. RLY.:—Thompson; Corr and Wynne; Herredia, Page, and Fido; D. McHugh, Wallace, Willis, McHugh and Francis.

ARMED POLICE:—Scott: Babu and Jameson: Hamid II, Kader and Mahmud: Hamid I, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Abbas.

UMPIRES:—Sheik Ahmeddin & Critchel.

To-day's Games

4-20 p.m.: Christ Church School v. Blue Rangers.
5-40 p.m.: Igatpuri Rly. Institute v. White Spiders "B."

TASK FOR CITY POLICE

Coronation Sight-Seers & Traffic Problem

The illuminations in the Fort area again drew a fairly large number of Coronation revellers and sight-seers on Thursday night.

Although the streets were not beseiged by as large a crowd as on Wednesday, the police were hard put to it in regulating the vehicular traffic which predominated carrying almost three quarters of the sight seers.

The buildings were radiantly illuminated and with their gaily decked buntings and steamers of Red, White & Blue fluttering from the buildings, a colourful spectacle was presented.

The usual haunts of merry makers in the city were filled with an exuberant crowd of revellers. Especially the hotels in the South of the City had special programmes for the entertainment of their patrons.

By about 12-30 a.m. the Fort area which was the centre of attraction was almost deserted.

CITY LABOUR LEADER'S HOUSE SEARCHED

BOMBAY, May 13

The C. I. D. police headed by Superintendent Karnik, Inspector D'Scuza, Sub-Inspector Kamat and others searched the residence of Dr. M. R. Shetty, a local Labour leader, at Haj Chambers, near King's Circle, Matunga, on Tuesday night.

The search continued for nearly one hour.

Nothing incriminating was found.—United Press.

Primus Stove Tragedy Again

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A seventeen-year-old girl is the latest victim to the use of the Primus Stove. She succumbed to her injuries at the Harkisondas Hospital to-day.

Miss Saraswathibai Vanraj (17), residing with her parents at Santa Cruz, it is stated, was cooking some food on a Primus Stove when suddenly her saree which came in contact with the flames was set alight and she was enveloped in flames.

Her shouts for assistance brought the neighbours and inmates of the house on the scene and they extinguished the flames. The girl was rushed to the Harkisondas Hospital for treatment, but she succumbed to her injuries to-day

An inquest will be held on Friday by the City Coroner.

ROOM RIFLED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Amraoti Medical Practitioner's Loss

A medical practitioner of Amraoti who had come to Bombay along with his wife to seek medical aid for her, was the victim of a daring robbery on Thursday in the Maharbhowari Police Section of the City.

Cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 2,000 have been, it is stated, stolen by a person who had gained access into the room by forcing open the door in broad daylight.

Dr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, it is stated, brought his wife to Bombay to have her examined by a specialist in the city and they were residing at Sadashiv Street in Maharbowri. Sometime during the day on Thursday when Dr and Mrs. Sahasrabudhe were out, their room was broken into and all their belongings rifled by some thieves who are reported to have stolen cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000.

The Maharbowri Police were informed and inquiries have been set in motion.

Rescued From Flames And Rushed To Hospital

For reasons unknown at present one Devibai Rowji (20) locked herself up in a room and having soaked her clothes in kerosene oil set fire to herself on Thursday night. The dense smoke issuing through one of the ventilators of the room attracted the attention of the inmates of the building, who promptly summoned the Fire Brigade under the belief that the building was on fire.

The door of the room was broken open and on the ground Devibai was found enveloped in flames. She was rescued and rushed to the J. J. Hospital by the Salvage Corp for treatment.

Inquiries made show that her condition is grave.

The Bhoiwada Police in whose section this incident occurred are making inquiries.

"JAWAHIR-E-HIND"

Ladies' Show At The Wellington

New India Movitone's Socialist "Jawahir-e-Hind" is drawing crowded houses at the Wellington Cinema. They have arranged a special show for ladies. (Zanana Show) to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m. It is hoped that ladies will hereby take advantage of this and see "Jawahir-e-Hind."

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GEORGE FORMBY
FLORENCE DESMOND
In a comedy-riot.

"KEEP YOUR SEATS PLEASE"

CORONATION

COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE PICTURES OF THE ENTIRE CEREMONY, TAKEN FROM THE BEST POSITIONS BY BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS, WILL BE SHOWN THROUGHOUT NEXT WEEK AT

PATHE

CAPITOL

THE LAST DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

William Gargan
Binnie Barnes
in
"BREEZING HOME"

Romance and Racehorses! Heartbeats and Hoofbeats! Bridles and Brides!

Also
EDDIE CANTOR'S SINGING SENSATION
Deanna Durbin
in
"3 SMART GIRLS"

Do you listen in vain for the scamper of eager feet; the joyous clatter of healthy happiness?

A congested and inactive system may be marring playtime happiness. If your child's tongue is coated and the appetite poor, if the head aches and the little one is cross and feverish, then be sure a gentle, safe liquid laxative is needed to cleanse the congested system.

Give a teaspoonful of 'California Syrup of Figs' the delicious fruit laxative so popular with children of all ages. In a few hours your child will be happy and well again.

Doctors and Nurses recommend you to give your children regular weekly doses of 'California Syrup of Figs'—the Safe Fruit Laxative.

The children will remind you on Saturday night.

'California Syrup of Figs' is sold by all chemists and bazars. Be sure to emphasize the word 'California' when buying, and no mistake will be made.

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NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

Telephone No. 22037
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1937

SUSPICION JUSTIFIED

Gandhiji's reply to the telegram sent by the Editor of the "Hindu" of Madras on the subject of the constitutional deadlock and Pandit Malaviya's statement on the same subject call for some words of comment. The telegram states that Gandhiji's observation that Lord Zetland's latest speech "is no contribution to the removal of the deadlock" was misunderstood "in local official quarters as refusal to recognise the valuable admissions made by Lord Zetland in favour of the Congress demand." If there is any misunderstanding at all in any circles official or non-official, we think the parties concerned do not choose to understand the Congress position or, having understood it, are loath to admit its reasonableness. But so anxious is Gandhiji to prevent the situation getting worse through sheer misunderstanding that he hastens to explain in what sense Lord Zetland's speech is no contribution to the solution of the deadlock. He says the speech fails in this respect because "it gives no specific answer to the specific Congress demand, namely, that the method in which Governors will use their powers of interference whenever they fear an emergency would be that of the dismissal of the Ministry, rather than expecting the Ministry to resign or submit to the Governors' wishes." We think that even without this or any further explanation official circles everywhere clearly know the Congress demand, the gulf between that and official attitude. And they deliberately refuse to bridge that gulf.

Wanted A Clear Assurance

Moderate leaders like Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri believe that there is little practical difference between dismissal of and resignation by Ministers, that therefore Congress should accept Lord Zetland's assurance that Governors' powers would not be used except in grave circumstances and that, if they break the promise by using the powers needlessly, Congress Ministers should resign, explain the position to the Legislature and the electorate and get their verdict. This sounds plausible. But the main Congress demand is a clear assurance and the question of dismissal comes in only as an aid to clearness and also as an automatic safeguard against the Governors breach of promise. It cannot be denied that when the Governor is to take the aggressive step in bringing things to a head he will be far more careful to avoid a breach with the Ministers than he would be otherwise. And it is this caution on his part that the Congress wants and not merely an opportunity to put him in the wrong and expose him to the electorate. It is Ministers who are fully responsible to the legislatures and the electorate for the carrying out of a programme to which they are pledged. The Governor is constitutionally irresponsible. The Ministers, therefore, need a definite assurance from the Governor that he will never interfere with their work and that if in an emergency he must intervene, he would take the full responsibility for the step by dismissing them instead of worrying them into resignation through pinpricks.

Reason For Distrust

It is wrong to say, therefore, that there is little difference between resignation and dismissal in such a case. Governors are quite aware of the difference. Else they would have gladly accepted the Congress demand. The fact is Government are again attempting to lure Congress into a compromising position with vague promises as they did in connection with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Nor is that an isolated breach of a solemn promise. All this may look like extreme distrust of Government. It is. And there is abundant ground for distrust. Not to go to past history, the very fact that even now, while the Secretary of State is professing such righteous regard for constitutional proprieties, six Governors are doing violence to constitutional decency by choosing as Ministers men who, even if they had been Ministers before, ought to have resigned, and by refusing to call the legislatures. It is because of such an attitude that Pandit Malaviya feels constrained to go further than Gandhiji and say that Lord Zetland's speech "shows, if anything, a firmer determination on his part not to give any such assurance as the Congress had asked for." Such an attitude also fully justifies the worst suspicions entertained by Congress about Government's intentions in working the new Constitution. The Congress demand has only served to expose those intentions.

The Coronation

It is just over a quarter of a century that the Coronation of a British King took place. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Coronation of King George VI on Wednesday evoked unbounded enthusiasm among the British people and that London witnessed scenes which those who saw them will not soon forget. The King's broadcast message was worthy of a truly Constitutional Monarch as well as the occasion. "Your goodwill in the streets to-day, your messages from overseas and from every quarter of this island," His Majesty said, "filled our hearts to overflowing. I would only say this that if, in the coming years, I can show my gratitude in service to you, that is the way above all others that I would choose."

So far as India is concerned, her non-participation in the Coronation, as the Congress resolution says, "is in no way intended to express any ill-will or discourtesy to the King's person." "Indians will be there at the Coronation—but not India," said Mr. Lloyd George a few days ago, and one was reminded of the remark as one saw motley crowds witnessing the illuminations in the City last two nights. People did try to make the best of two hard-earned holidays, but few displayed any enthusiasm about the Coronation as such or its significance. India, as a whole, loyally obeyed the Congress mandate not to participate in any way in any celebrations in connection with the Coronation. The Congress mandate was duly endorsed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar at Poona, when moving a resolution at a public meeting, boycotting the Coronation celebrations, he said: "There cannot be any coronation celebrations so long as we are in slavery."

In his broadcast message the King said that he assumed the Crown by "the will of the free peoples of British Commonwealth." There is no reference here to the will of India, as she is not free. At present India's will is best expressed by the Congress which, in the words of the Faizpur Resolution, is pledged "to the Independence of India." King George also pointed out in his broadcast speech, "how much our friendship with each other and with all nations of the earth can help the cause of peace and progress." That is quite true. But India's friendship towards Britain is, of course, conditional on the recognition of her complete independence.

Indians' Plight In S. Africa

We have received from the Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa a copy of the First Report of the Select Committee on the Provincial Legislative Powers Extension Bill and on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Bill. The first Bill seeks to empower Provincial Administrations in South Africa to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans and the second to prohibit the ownership of land by non-European wives of Asiatics. The grave injustice done by both the measures to the resident Indian community is explained at great length by the Agent-General, Sir Syed Raza Ali, and by Messrs. A. I. Kajee and S. M. Nana, speaking on behalf of the South African Indian Congress, whose evidence before the Select Committee fills over 60 out of 180 pages of the Report. It is amazing that the South African Indian Congress has given a self-stultifying assurance that, if the first Bill is withdrawn Indians would voluntarily refrain from employing white women. That assurance must be withdrawn and the Bill must be fought to a finish.

An important fact revealed by the Report is that the Select Committee refused permission to the Agent-General for India to attend the sittings of the Committee at which evidence was heard, though such permission had been given before with regard to the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill. It would not have been wise for the Agent-General on that account to refuse to give evidence before the Committee; but the refusal of the Committee to be fair to Indians bodes trouble ahead, for which the weakness of the Government of India is partly responsible. A firm protest by the Consul for Japan and a threat of retaliatory action compelled the Committee to exempt the Japanese from the operation of the Act restricting the employment of European women by Asiatics. But are the present Government of India capable of such firmness?

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY

Opportunities For Mr. Chandavarkar

(By S. G. WARTY).

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, in his report for the year 1934-35 which was made available a few days ago, very pertinently refers to the obstruction met with in introducing reforms in our Universities, owing to the position occupied by the vested interests and their strong opposition to any change.

He says:—"Unfortunately the Universities depend in varying degrees on the fees of the students who attend them, and there are quite natural forebodings among university staffs that a reduction of students will mean a reduction of staff, and thus there is general reluctance to commit 'harakiri' by agreeing to a scheme of reorganisation."

The position is aggravated in Bombay by the additional factor that examinerships have become a very important source of income to most professors, and the system under which at present their selection and appointment are made, encourages every sort of evil to which I have referred from time to time. It has led to the demoralisation of teachers and professors.

Bombay's Lowest Percentage.

The Educational Commissioner points out further that while the pass percentage at the Matriculation for the whole of British India was 62 per cent, the percentage in Bombay is as low as 36.5 per cent. To some extent, this may be because schools are inefficient, but to a very large extent the examiners find it to their advantage to compel most of the candidates to appear a second time, and the University too is thereby benefited.

In the matter of examinations, the Educational Commissioner observes as follows:—

"Not only do individual examiners undertake to examine more papers than they can possibly do justice to, but there is little attempt at co-ordination. There is a definite need for a more systematic and scientific method of evaluating examination papers."

This evil again has grown very serious in Bombay. I have often pointed out that no examiner can do justice to more than 20 papers a day and that at present the examination of answer papers is most perfunctory. But even this small but most urgent reform, the present Vice-Chancellor has not yet carried out, though he has been there for more than four years now.

Reforms Overdue.

The University of Bombay has long been a great civilizing and ennobling influence in the past, but to-day it is becoming an increasingly demoralising force. The evils that have grown in the distribution of the examination patronage have extended to the prescribing of books and even the appointment of supervisors at examinations.

Reforms, therefore, are long overdue, and must be undertaken in right earnest and urgently carried out. What reforms are necessary, I have pointed out from time to time in my contributions to the press and I have also discussed the whole question in a comprehensive manner in my

(Continued on Page 10 Col 5)

Our European Letter

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Reactions Of Italo-German Relations On Austria And Hungary

PRAGUE, May 7.

The visit this week of the German Foreign Minister Baron Neurath to Rome has centred attention in the European press greatly on the issue of German-Italian relations. Baron Neurath's visit follows closely on that of General Goering, the German Air Minister and itself is to be followed soon by that of the German War Minister Marshal von Bloomberg Obviously, German-Italian relations in recent period have tended to get closer. Italy's added attention to Mediterranean, with a strain with Britain associated with it, and, on German side, a state of internal rigour intensified by an economic tightness and reactions of calculations of an expansionist course, have considerably aided this development Official declarations and press comments in connection with Neurath's visit to Rome indicate advance of the move for closer understanding between the two countries in both the capitals and retention, well, of the idea for the while

Strengthening Bargaining Power

The emphasis given to these in reports in Rome and Berlin, to a marked extent of a demonstrative nature, carries well the aim of stressing and strengthening bargaining power, for Italy much in relation with safeguarding her position in the Mediterranean and consolidating that in North Africa and for Germany in relation with expansionist hopes with weight varyingly on extending of hold in Europe and gaining of oversea colonial possessions. While the first of these German aims is seen with concern by Russia and some other European Powers, the second is of special and closer care to Britain. Bound with this, there has been a tendency to greater elasticity in various British groups towards the first At the same time, the weight of different consolidation moves in Europe, and as some accounts have, calculations of adding on pressure on Britain specially in relation to German policy of wanting to gain a freer hand in Eastern Europe, have led Germany to urge more the aim of colonial participation. A vigorous plea for colonial possessions with some pointed references to Britain was made only a few days back at Cologne by the Bavarian Governor-General von Epp. The development of German-Italian relations, seen from a wider angle, brings more to the front, perhaps much as alternatives, the importance and growing urgency of certain larger settlements helpful to the ideas of democracy and national self-determination and strengthening tendency of aim towards new imperialist assertions.

Austria And Hungary

About the same time that the German Foreign Minister has been visiting Rome, there has been another important State visit, that of the Austrian President Miklas accompanied by his Chancellor Dr. Schuschnigg to Budapest. This visit has received special attention, though it may have been considered that there is nothing particular in Austro-Hungarian relations to warrant it, despite Burgenland. The special attention then is due, as certain important press comments indicate, in view of a tendency of reserve in both capitals (Vienna and Budapest) towards new negotiations between Berlin and Rome and the care evinced in Rome and Berlin to underline the weight of what is referred to as "Rome-Berlin axis." The position was different when Germany and Italy themselves kept an attitude of reserve against each other. Then both Austria and especially Hungary felt they could well employ the position to effect better bargainings in directions without threat to the issue of sovereignty. Under a new situation, as now presented, it is seen as somewhat different. There is a greater alertness in Vienna and Budapest, and linked with this also added attention to the line of improving relations with the Little Entente. Reflective of the latter is the optimistic note in connection with the visit of Miklas to Budapest in the "Prager Presse" that generally functions as a mouthpiece of the Czechoslovak Foreign Office. Much attention is directed meanwhile to reactions in other important centres to the move for closer German-Italian understanding. The former Roumanian Foreign Minister M. Titulescu has issued a statement calling from France greater vigilance.

Church And Nazis

The Church struggle in Germany has taken a more intensive and sharp turn. A keen campaign against the Catholic Church is indicated newly by the German press. In connection with this much prominence is given to the cases to be brought for "sexual delinquency" against a number of priests. Such attempts, it is stated as amounting to about two hundred and that of priests involved about a thousand. Sharp warning is issued by and through the German press to the Catholic Church not to attempt to make anything like martyrs of these priests. Such attempts, it is stated, will be met by strong countermeasures and if necessary details of the trial will be broadcast. The leading Nazi daily "Voelkishe Beobachter" writes that the cases have been made necessary on account of "terrible sexual guilts." The paper states of acts that tend to make 'sexual crimes to a system." It writes further:—"They do not relate only to isolated instances, but reflect that a whole system is rotten and corrupt." This sentence is taken as reflective of a campaign that is to be widely directed. The Church is told that it would have done better to improve itself, instead of trying to attack National Socialism with encyclicals and bulls." "Voelkische Beobachter" maintains that priests have found their "victims" chiefly from inferior and sub-normal types and asks whether "these people have taken up the stand against the law for preventing the growth of hereditarily weak fearing that a day might come when they might have no victims for their perversity. "Angriff," the Berlin Nazi daily that stands close to the Propaganda Minister Dr. Josef Goebbels suggests that parents and teacher might be called to attend the trials. In press reflections in Germany, as certain foreign press correspondents state in their reports, there is no refer-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PREMATURE OPTIMISM

One leaving Simla where he was invited by the Government of India, Mr. Tyebali, leader of the Indian community in Zanzibar, expressed himself "quite satisfied that the Government of India were in right earnest in their endeavours to see that justice was done to Indians in Zanzibar' This is, of course, welcome news and we sincerely hope that Mr. Tyabali's optimism will be justified But, quite frankly, impressions formed from verbal protestations and promises cannot be relied upon. It is still to be seen whether the Government of India do anything really serious. Indeed the Binder Report is rather a significant indication of what they might actually do! And it is not unlikely that what they will do will be a continuation of those "unceasing and unremitting efforts" which have brought about a deterioration. For, it is well-known that the anti-Indian laws are designed to benefit Britishers and not natives whose relations with Indians are quite friendly.

ANOTHER DETENTION TRAGEDY

Says a United Press message: "Mr. Sidirbindu Mojumdar, B.A., who was so long interned at his father's residence at Narayanganj, died on Saturday last of tuberculosis a the age of 25. He contracted the fell disease about three years back while under detention." This tragedy is by no means an isolated one. Many have died before as a result of detention and who knows that many will not yet die because of it. Detention has taken toll of many young men and women's life and health. And yet the inhuman policy continues! But if the bureaucracy is, as it has always been, indifferent, what of those great Bengalis, Mr. Fazlul Haq and his colleagues? During the election campaign, Mr. Fazlul Haq used to swear by his determination to introduce radical changes in—if not to abolish completely—a system which is repugnant alike to a sense of humanity and to the spirit of jurisprudence. Mr. Fazlul Haq has vindicated himself, in office, by doing nothing. One feels like saying a good deal about Mr. Haq's betrayal of his promises. But one must desist because it is difficult to write in restrained language

SNUB TO ROTARIANS

Mr. Srinivas Sastri has done well in administering a sharp rebuke to the votaries of the Rotary Movement while addressing the Bangalore Rotarians. Mr. Sastri wanted to know why the Rotarians did not take a more active share in bringing about harmony among the different communities and in settling the frequent communal clashes in India. One would think that an organization like the Rotary Club with its high ideals would be best fitted to play the role of intercommunal peacemakers. Actually, however, the energies and good intentions of the Rotary brotherhood seem to be exhausted in their ritual and their post-prandial orations, and their clubs have become merely so many social meeting places. Mr. Sastri made a moving appeal to the Rotarians to cast off their indifferent attitude and interest themselves in the solution of racial and communal questions. It remains to be seen what reactions those very pertinent remarks will produce in the Rotary dovecots.

HOW SIGNIFICANT!

We reproduce the following report from our London correspondent:

The P. E. N. Club of Belgium has unanimously passed a resolution calling the attention "of all in the world who wish to preserve liberty of expression for writers" to the grave situation of Mr. Arthur Koestler "News Chronicle" special correspondent in Spain, who is held a prisoner by the insurgents

So it was left to an organisation outside Britain to draw the attention of all the world to the plight of a British journalist! More tragically ironical is the fact that Mr. Anthony Eden should remain practically unconcerned while a British national was in grave danger—and the gravity of it can be well realised by all—as a prisoner in the hands of Franco and his men. But Mr. Eden and his colleagues are presumably busy "facing realities," which involves betraying not only international but also national obligations *vis-a-vis* Fascism and its creatures.

"A Homoeopath Takes Up A Challenge"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have seen in the columns of your esteemed paper the two letters by "Homoeopath." This is to express my sympathetic support to the homoeopath and I completely agree with his demands and conditions on which he would take up the cases in a Bombay hospital. If however, for any reason his proposals are not accepted I should offer my services on the basis of my weekly visits to such hospital from Navsari and or urgent trips when necessary the cases in the meanwhile

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5.)

CONGRESS ORGANISATION IN MYSORE

Authorities Interfere With Legitimate Work.

—Headlines.

In the due and full discharge of their legitimate duty as representatives of progressiveness.

* * *

"There cannot be any Coronation celebrations so long as we are in slavery" proclaimed Mr. N. C. Kelkar at a boycott meeting in Poona, Mr. Bhopatkar presiding.

This was not immediately followed by a unanimous vote of confidence in Democratic Swaraj policy and Hon. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. An inadvertent omission, or was it deemed unnecessary?

* * *

Mr. Tyabali regrets that in spite of three years of "unceasing and untiring efforts" by the Government of India the positions of Indians in Zazibar has deteriorated rather than improved.

But he shouldn't have expected anything else. Or does Mr. Tyabali gently hint that the "unceasing and untiring efforts" were regrettable?

* * *

By the way, the report brought to the Junior Colleague is quite untrue that the All-India Muslim League and the Bombay Presidency Muslim League did jointly begin consideration of the Zanzibar question but immediately dropped it as fundamentally irrelevant to the League.

* * *

Condemning the 'interim' Ministries, Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman said at the Convention of U. P. M.L.A.'s that "to-day they stood as a shield between the majority in the Assembly and the Governor".

Couldn't the Hon. Gentleman say that they were sinning in their own modest way in good company? In the company, that is, of a very distinguished "Third Party" which stands between Congress and British Imperialism.

* * *

Speaking at Delhi on the death anniversary of Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali is reported to have said that from 1918 to 1923 "the Muslim League policy was shaped by those who were fighting for the freedom of the country and were prepared to make sacrifices for it."

It is these inconvenient and highly impudent reminders of the past that make Congress Muslims the abominable "adventurers" that they are.

Muslims must hold aloof from them. They MUST.

* * *

"How is it", asks Mr. Mohideen Maraicayar, a Congress M.L.A. of Madras: "that more people are severing connection from the League than joining it?"

That's a very unfair and unsporting question and unmistakably breathes the spirit of "mean intrigue".

* * *

And, any way, if people who are severing their connection are quantitatively more, those who are joining it are qualitatively much more, for instance, Sir Mahomed Yaqub and Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan.

* * *

"If," concludes this Congress Muslim, "Mr. Jinnah with his sagacity and political shrewdness really wants to help the Muslim community, it can be done by himself joining the Congress"

This is a presumptuous suggestion. How can Mr. Jinnah join the Congress? It is the duty of Congress to join Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Maraicayar must apologise.

* * *

"One of Mr. Baldwin's first engagements on retirement will," Bori Bunder informs us, "be at the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques in Paris, of which the Premier is the only English member."

We didn't know that the emotional Frenchman was cautious and calculating too.

Any way, won't it be too late to learn?

* * *

Madrid inhabitants and buildings have again been heavily bombarded by insurgents.

Perhaps this was to express Franco's gratitude for Il Duce's complimentary greetings, "noble Spain." Anyway another exchange of congratulatory greetings is indicated after that meritorious act.

* * *

They were writing letters. Suddenly hubby stopped and looked worried.

"What's the matter, dear?" asked his wife.

"Why—er—I had it on the tip of my tongue and now it's gone."

"Never mind, just think hard and it's bound to come back."

"Thinking won't bring this back. It was a stamp."

Zetland's Statement End Deadlock

It Does Not Give Specific Answer To Specific Congress Demand

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO MADRAS EDITOR

MADRAS, May 13.

In reply to a telegram sent yesterday by Mr. K. Srinivasan, the Editor "Hindu", Madras, to Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to remove the misapprehension caused by his recent observation on Lord Zetland's admissions in connection with the present constitutional deadlock, Mahatma Gandhi who is at present staying at Tithal (Bulsar) with Sardar Patel, has issued the following statement:—

MAHATMA SURPRISED

"I am surprised at my remarks being misunderstood. I still maintain that, whilst Lord Zetland's statement is agreeably worded, it does not remove the deadlock in the sense that it gives no specific answer to the specific Congress demand, namely, that the method in which Governors will use their powers of interference whenever they fear an emergency would be that of the dismissal of the Ministry, rather than expecting the Ministry to resign or submit to the Governors' wishes.

Honourable To Both

I hold that this is perfectly constitutional and equally honourable for both parties. The Governors will reason with their Ministers. The Ministers would be bound courteously to listen to what they say. But, if reason fails to carry conviction, the only proper course for both parties would be for Governors to dismiss such Ministers, and dissolve the Assembly or take whatever measures that may be open to them constitutionally."

Telegram To Mahatma

Mr. Srinivasan's telegram to Gandhiji read:—

"Your observation, "I fear it is no contribution to the removal of the deadlock" is misunderstood in local official quarters, as refusal to recognise the valuable admissions made by Lord Zetland in favour of the Congress demand. I request the removal of the misapprehension."—United Press.

Does Not

CORONATION GRATUITY FOR JUTE WORKERS

Indian Association Mills Spend Rs. 1,25,000

CALCUTTA, May 13

At the close of the day's work yesterday, the Jute Mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association presented each worker in the mills with a Coronation gratuity of eight annas.

This represented a total payment for all the mills of approximately Rs 1.25.000.—A.P.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CORONATION

Quetta Political Agent Stress Benefits Of Jirga System

QUETTA, May 13

Lt.-Col. C. E. U. Bremner, the Political Agent at Quetta, held a Darbar in Quetta yesterday which was attended by all the Shahi Jirga and District Jirga members and the Maliks and Khassadars of the Quetta Pishin District.

Col. Bremner made a speech in Pushtu and explained to the tribesmen the significance of the Coronation and substance of His Majesty's broadcast speech. He pointed out that as servants of His Majesty he and his staff were all to assist and help the Maliks in their difficulties and to ameliorate the condition of the poor.

After stressing the importance and benefits of the Jirga system he explained that to make the system a success the co-operation of the tribal leaders was essential. He looked to them to give impartial justice to the poor.

At the end of the Darbar Khillats and Sanands were distributed to the Maliks and Motabirs.—A.P.

FEEDING POOR AT PATNA

PATNA, May 13.

Crimson column rising 150 feet high flaming against dark velvet sky was how clock tower and secretariat buildings were transformed when with the approach of night Patna turned into a city of lights. Notable illuminations in other places were Hardinge Park with multi-colour chinese lanterns peeping through trees, and the famous grannary Golhar.

The second day of Coronation celebration was marked by the distribution of alms and feeding of the poor in many centres in Patna. Lady Hallett was present at one such centre and herself distributed clothes to the poor.

Thousands listened into the King's broadcast message last night, for which special radio sets were installed on Bankipur Maidan and at Mangle's Tank in Patna City.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN SIND

KARACHI, May 13

The Governor of Sind has sent the following message addressed to the Private Secretary to H. Majesty:—"Sind acclaims Their Majesties at their Coronation and proffers dutiful salutation."

His Majesty's reply from Buckingham Palace addressed to the Governor read: "The Queen and I warmly thank you and the people of Sind for your loyal message.—George R. I."

Reports from the interior of the province show that the celebrations in connection with the Coronation were conducted with great pomp and splendour all over Sind as well as in the neighbouring States.—A.P.

Darbar At Agra

AGRA, May 13.

A Darbar was held in St. Johns College Hall, presided over by Mr. W. C. Dible, Commissioner. The Commissioner opened the Darbar and read out the Governor's message. Loyal congratulatory speeches were made by all communities.

Seth Durgadatt, proprietor of the Agra Oil Mills, gave an "at home" to all officers and prominent citizen.—A.P.

Coronation Hostel At Jalgaon

JALGAON PETH, May 13.

The King Emperor's Coronation was celebrated here with great 'eclat.'

The foundation stone of an additional hostel for Muslim student in Lalagaon called the "Coronation Memorial Hostel" was laid by Mr. S. Aminuddin, Collector, Jalgaon.—**A.P.**

NOVEL WAY OF NAZIS

Import Tax On Rubber To Ensure Financing Of Synthetic Product

BERLIN, May 13.

An import tax of 125 marks per double cwt. has been imposed on all raw rubber imports in order to further the production of synthetic rubber and ensure the financing and establishment of artificial rubber factories. The tax is liable to changes according to the fluctuation in raw rubber prices.

The abolition of the tax is foreshadowed as soon as the desired financing is assured.—Reuter's Special.

FLYING PASSENGERS HEAR BROADCAST

LONDON, May 13.

The South African troops mounted guard for the first time at Buckingham Palace at noon, taking over from the Welsh Guards. There was no ceremonial guard mounting.

It is revealed that a record number of over 10,000 people in London arranged with the Telephone Exchanges to wake them early on Coronation day compared with the daily average of 800. There were 3,000 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee day. The calls yesterday started at 2 a.m.

Passengers on Imperial Airways flying boats on Empire routes heard the Coronation broadcast almost in full while flying three miles a minute. Two machines of the Australian service were over the Mediterranean at the time.—Reuter.

POLICE CHIEF EXPRESSES REGRET

Sequel to Delay In Getting Guests Away From Abbey

LONDON, May 13.

A statement issued by the Commissioner of Police expresses regret at the delay incurred in getting guests away from the Abbey after the Coronation.

The statement adds that 4,000 cars had to be dealt with occupying the road space of approximately twelve miles. It had been calculated in advance that under the best possible circumstances the arrival and setting down of the guests in the morning would take two and a half hours and the departure three and a half. Actually the arrival and setting down was effected in the time allotted, but a variety of circumstances prevented the scheme of departure from operating in the manner intended.

"The result was a serious delay to a large number of guests many of whom, it is feared, suffered considerable inconvenience" —Reuter

CORONATION DRIVE

LONDON, May 13.

The King and Queen began their Coronation drive through north London this afternoon.

Leading Roman Catholic families attended a Pontifical High Mass of thanksgiving for the Coronation of Their Majesties sung in Westminster Cathedral by the Archbishop of Westminster. The Papal Envoy, Monsignor Pizzardo in a cope and mitre, seated in a gold chair in the nave, intoned the 'Te Deum."—Reuter.

CORONATION IN DHARAMPUR STATE

DHARAMPUR, May 12.

The President of the Dharampur State Council writes:—

The Coronation Day was observed as a public holiday and all the State Office and schools remained closed. Sweets were distributed to the school boys and girls and doles were freely given to the poor. All the streets of the town were beautifully decorated with coloured flags and buntings. The State buildings and other private houses were artistically illuminated during the night.

GEORGE JOSEPH TO BE RETURNED UNOPPOSED

MADURA, May 13.

Mr. George Joseph, Bar-at-Law of Madura, a Congress nominee filed his nomination to-day before the Collector of Madura to stand in the bye-election to the Central Legislative Assembly from Madura-Ramnad-Tinnevelly Constituency, which was caused by the resignation of Kumaraswami Raja.

No other candidate having filed his nomination till 3 p.m. to-day. Mr. Joseph will be returned unopposed after the scrutiny of his nomination on May 15.—A.P.

Scotland Yard's Coronation Precautions

Ask 25 To Leave England Daily And Refuse 10 Permission To Land

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Men and women are leaving England at the rate of about 25 a day at the request of the police. A dozen are refused permission to land.

This part of the Coronation is being done under the direction of the Chief Constable John Horwell.

In his room at Scotland Yard, he has a collection of photographs of criminals and political agitators, which is said to be the most complete ever assembled.

Police of all countries in the world are co-operating with Scotland Yard. Many have sent special officers to England to collaborate with Mr. Horwell. They will remain till after the Coronation.

Special precautions are being taken to prevent counterfeit United State's dollars from entering the country. Scotland Yard learned it had been intended to unload a large quantity during the Coronation period.

Occupants of every seat sold have been checked up. The buyer of every seat still to be sold will be checked up too. In scores of cases, vendors have been told to refuse to seal places to the named applicants. Clubs along the route of the procession have been required to furnish lists of members.

Where there have been ballots for window seats names of the winners have been examined. Where a seat is transferred to a second person, notification to the Yard is necessary. Hundreds of places have been allocated to plain-clothed officers. Many more will mingle in the crowds.

Hundreds of police will be in reserve at various points of the procession, keeping in radio touch so that they may be sent in vans and flying squad cars to any area at an instant's notice.—United Press.

FRESH TAX FOR BANGALORE?

Municipal Executive Plans Behind Closed Doors

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 9.

At an "in camera" meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bangalore City Municipality held on Saturday last many important subjects seem to have been discussed.

It is learnt that the question of imposing a new tax called "Professional Tax" engaged the House in a hot discussion. Arguments were forwarded that this new tax may be imposed with a view to improve the financial prospects. This question has been put off by the present meeting.

In this connection it may here be recalled, that some months back their Premier Municipal Council had intimated their desire of imposing this tax to the Government and the Government had assured the Council that they would not come in their way if they imposed this tax. Thus it may be safely presumed that this new burden will shortly fall on the heads of the city people.

It is understood that the Committee also considered the Municipality's Budget estimates for the year ending June 30th 1938—I understand that this budget shows a closing balance of one lakh of Rupees. Out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs which the Council has decided to float, Rs 7 lakhs will be used for settling the previous Government obligations, Rs. 8 lakhs will be used for drainage and other civic improvements. A sinking fund is likely to be started.

Government Serving Purpose Of Opponents

Malaviya Believes No Good Purpose Is Served By Asking India To Work The Act

DEHRA DUN, May 12.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is resting here has issued the following statement in connection with Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords:—

"Lord Zetland's latest pronouncement shows undoubtedly an improvement in the tone on his previous utterance. But so far as the the substance of it is concerned it shows if anything a firmer determination on his part not give any such assurance as the Congress had asked for.

"In the face of the Allahabad resolution of the Working Committee it was not necessary to repeat the old argument that under the Act the Governors could not give the assurance asked for. His apprehensions if any such assurance is given by the Government that there might be charges of breach of faith that are not deserved to be put forward by the Secretary of State for India.

Consistent With Spirit

Lord Zetland has spoken the intentions of the framers of the Act and the spirit in which they intended it to be worked. He knows that India as a whole has pronounced its emphatic disagreement with the intentions of the framers of the Act. It is no good asking Indians to Act in conformity with that intention. He cannot expect Congressmen to work the Act as he wishes.

The question for the Government to consider is whether in view of the large majorities won by the Congress in the six provinces Government could by agreeing to a formula like the one proposed by the Working Committee at Allahabad enable Congressmen to accept offices under the Act. I still believe that they can find such a solution if they desire it.

In any case it is noteworthy that Lord Zetland has nowhere explained why he sanctioned the formation of utterly unconstitutional 'interim' Ministries and allowed the Governors to postpone the summoning of the Assemblies in those provinces where the Congress Party is in a majority.

Obviously the initiative in this matter lies with the Government and not with the Congress.

Of course those who are entirely opposed to the Act and desire to see it ended could not wish for anything better than that Government itself should flout the provisions of the Act."—A.P.

Fraternize With Hindu Mahasabha

Congress Secretary's Tip To Jinnah

ALLAHABAD: May 13.

"Mr. Jinnah, having no new points to add to his famous Fourteen, is rather vague about his communal demand," says Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress in a statement issued to-day.

"He is, however, quite explicit about the political differences between Congress and the Muslim League. The Muslim League wants to work the reforms for what they are worth, and the Congress stands for wrecking them. Unless a settlement is arrived at on this issue, we are told that there can be no Hindu-Muslim Unity, and consequently no progress, for the country.

FOR WRECKING IT.

Does Mr. Jinnah want us to understand that working the Constitution is also a minority demand, and as such, a condition precedent to unity? We hope that Mr. Jinnah in this matter is not representative of the entire Muslim community. We know of Muslim individuals and organisations who have declared that they will have nothing to do with the working of the present Constitution. They stand for wrecking it. But supposing the Muslims as a community hold that they must work the Constitution, is Congress on that account to change one of its fundamental policies?

IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

The changing of national and political policies out of such considerations would ruin any political party. It will ruin any national movement. It will not only fail to achieve communal unity but will make the achievement of National Liberty well nigh impossible. To-day it is the Muslim League (we hope, it is not the Muslim community). Tomorrow some other minority league, speaking in the name of another minority, may turn round and say that it does not fancy the basic principle of non-violence of the Congress. Is Congress to satisfy this demand also to purchase unity?

Another community may object to direct action being employed in our struggle for freedom. Are we to abandon our weapon to achieve communal goodwill?

Supposing the Anglo-Indian community were to demand the cessation of our anti-Imperialist activity on pain of communal disharmony, are we to abandon our struggle to reconcile the Anglo-Indian minority? This too is an Indian minority.

NO COMPROMISE.

If Congress went on like this satisfying the political demands of the minorities, it might as well shut up shop and declare a political hartal. It takes one's breath away when such demands are seriously put forward by people, who claim that their patriotism and political wisdom are no whit less than that of any Congressman. The Congress will compromise on no such issue.

OPPORTUNITY FOR JINNAH.

Here is, however, a good opportunity for Mr. Jinnah to come to terms with the organisation of the majority community. The Hindu Mahasabha, guided by Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Moonje and Dr. Narang, stands for working the constitution for what it is worth. Here is fundamental unity. We present it to Mr. Jinnah and Bhai Parmanand and their respective organisations for a heart to heart fraternisation. If such common political bonds cannot unite them, no efforts of Congress can ever bring them together. May we also ask Mr. Jinnah to open negotiations with the Liberals. They too believe in working the constitution?

FRUITFUL VISTAS!

This unity of policy will be an excellent working basis of the leaders and parties come together and work and rub shoulders together. Soon more fundamental unity will be created. The present line of approach, therefore, appears to us to open fruitful vistas of future accomplishment. May we hope and pray that this fundamental unity may be fully exploited?

Such an opportunity once missed may not present itself soon again. We present it to the leaders and the parties concerned, and wish them all God-speed."—A.P.

From Anti-War Front

Philippine Militarism Under Fire: Canadian Campaign For Peace

VANCOUVER (By Mail).

Canada is moving for an increase in armaments. Estimates for military appropriations amounting to dol. 35,000,000 have been submitted to Parliament. Meanwhile the International Nickel Company of Canada, which produces about 85 per cent of the world's nickel, had made a profit of dol. 23,000,000 in 1936.

This news brought a prompt response from the Canadian Commonwealth Federation. A campaign was immediately launched to protest this arms budget. A deluge of letter flooded the Ottawa Assembly and these were to be followed by hundreds of protest meetings.

The defenders of this military expenditure point to the need of co-operating with the Empire. The opponents show little enthusiasm for "anything connected with Imperialism." They demand a declaration of neutrality.

A Resolution sponsored by the C.C.F. and circulated through the country for signatures points out that "the expenditure of such a sum would be both foolish and futile for the purposes proposed," namely, for the defense of 10,000,000 people spread over so vast a territory. It emphasizes the fact that youth is neglected and frequently earns but dol. 2.10 a week.

Instead of wasting huge sums for armaments, this money should be used for "some really constructive effort on behalf of the youth of Canada." Finally there is the demand for the conscription of the nickel industry and all other munitions industries and for a law which would make it a criminal offence to make a profit out of the manufacture or transportation of war supplies.—(NNS).

MEXICAN WORKERS HATE WAR

MEXICO, D. F. (By Mail).

The employees of the Talleres Grafico de la Nacion (Government Printing Office) have installed in their offices a statute showing workers resisting the onslaught of a tank.

This plant is probably the only government institution in the world operated solely by the workers. The 700 employees elect the Workers' Technical Council which is responsible for the management of the biggest printing plant in the country. This arrangement has been in effect for one year, during which, for the first time in its history, the plant ran a surplus. This was used to raise wages about 30 per cent, to found a workers' clinic and dispensary, to install new machinery, to build and stock a new library, and to pay for artistic adornments of the shop.

During the year a new paper-drying machine was needed. Since the only one on the market was made in Nazi Germany, the workers designed and built a machine of their own.—(NNS.)

SOCIALIST STUDY CIRCLE CAMP

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Some prominent Congress Socialists will be holding a Socialist Study Circle Camp at Almorah from May 15 to the end of the month.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, will arrive at Allahabad to-day "en route" to Almorah in that connection.—United Press.

The marriage alliance between two respectable Marwari families was contracted by the union of Kumari Shanta daughter of Babu Shiv Nath proprietor of Messrs. Shiv Nath Balak Dass of Amrauti, with Mr. Babu Lall, son of Seth Peeramal, of Messrs. Peeramal Chaturbhuj, on May 7th, at Muttra. Seth Peeramal holds reformed views against purdah system. On the occasion he gave away Rs. 20,000 to various institutions.

WISE MEN
INSURE WITH
CROWN LIFE
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA
12, Rampart Row, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Sacrifice, Only Road To Freedom

MR. JINNAH'S LEADERSHIP IS OUT OF DATE

Muslim Journal's Plain-Speaking

The "Comrade" of Calcutta, edited by Moulvi Mujiburrahman writes:—

We have already in our last issue referred to Mr. M. A. Jinnah's irritation at the efforts that the Congress is going to make to establish contact with the Muslim masses. This, as we have already shown, is eminently a move in the right direction. The object of the Congress is to inaugurate a social system that may provide food and clothing to every individual in India and it is impossible to bring about such a system unless and until political power is transferred from British to Indian hands. Therefore, the attainment of political freedom is the primary objective of the Congress. Mr. Jinnah also contends that the Muslim League of which he is the President is also out for political freedom. But how? By passing resolutions and making platform speeches in support of those resolutions. The first axiom in Mr. Jinnah's political geometry is: "The British people are instinctively just." So if Mr. Jinnah and his friends point out to the British people the error of their ways, show them that they are doing injustice to India by not allowing her children to manage their own affairs in their own way and in their own interests—as they themselves understand them—and condemn the policy they have adopted in India, they will be good enough to confer upon India the boon of self-government quite voluntarily. Mr. Jinnah evidently forgets that the British people are not here on a philanthropic or a humanitarian mission will not easily relinquish power—they will not relinquish power unless they are compelled by force of circumstances to do so. The demand for political freedom must have sanction behind it. The Muslim League has no such sanction while the Congress has. The latter is, therefore, the only body and the only powerful body that can achieve freedom.

MOCK FIGHT.

Mr. Jinnah should bear in mind that the days of arm-chair politics are gone. That sort of politics will lead us nowhere. Those who really crave for political power must be engaged in the real fight for its attainment. Mr. Jinnah's mock fight is utterly inefficacious. Those who want freedom must be prepared to suffer pecuniarily, physically and otherwise. If not, they have no right to talk of freedom. Mr. Jinnah and his army of Knights and Nawabs are temperamentally unfit for such a fight and they are not, therefore, the persons who can contribute much to the cause of India's political freedom.

It is impossible to popularize the Muslim League. The League is defective. As Secretary of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League for about a dozen of years the editor of this journal made utmost efforts to establish District Muslim Leagues throughout Bengal. At that time the Bengal League was fairly representative of the whole of the intelligentsia in this Presidency. And in this period Sir Abdur Rahim was the President of the League for a term of two years. But the response that we received was we are afraid, very poor. A gentleman who was for a time, an Assistant Secretary of the League during this period and who holds a high judicial position now remarked that the League had no ideal appealing to the people and hence it could not be as popular as it ought to be. The League had not only no such ideal but its method of work was not also appealing. And its personnel also, at any rate during these days, is not at all what it should be. The organization has nothing that can be inspiring to the masses, notwithstanding what Mr. Jinnah may say from time to time in its support and praise. All this makes it incumbent upon the Mussalmans to join the Congress in larger numbers.

JINNAH NOT PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE.

Mr. Jinnah was himself a Congressman for a long time since, we believe, the very beginning of his political career up to the session of the Congress held at Nagpur in 1920. He attended that session and spoke against the non-co-operation resolution adopted by it. He seceded from the Congress as soon as the non-co-operation resolution was passed. He could not join the Khilafat movement as the Khilafat organization was also a non-co-operating body. So it will be evident to all that Mr. Jinnah is not at all a person to put up that sort of fight for the country's freedom as involves sacrifice and suffering. He is incapable of leading any mass movement. His leadership is therefore out of date.

We urge upon the Mussalmans, as we have already done from time to time, to throw themselves heart and soul into the Congress organization and take their due share in the struggle for the achievement of the freedom of our common motherland. There is no time to be lost. Poverty has been chronic in India and if arrangements should be made for food and clothing for every individual the sooner the present system of Government is changed the better for all concerned. We are highly glad to note that Sir Syed Wazir Hasan who was for a long time an efficient Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and who latterly adorned the bench of the Lucknow Chief Court as its Chief Judge gives the same advice to the Mussalmans and impresses upon them the necessity of joining the Congress in larger numbers. We shall return to this subject in our next issue.

"WOMEN WITHOUT COUNTRY"

Plight Of British Wives Of Foreigners: Problem Comes To Fore

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

British wives of aliens—many of whom, through the wrecking of their marriages have become "women without a country"—are expected to get back the boon of nationality at the hands of Empire statesmen when the Imperial Conference opens in London after the Coronation

There is a strong movement to help the tragic wives who, left by their "live partners" for one reason or another, are denied the right of a living in their own homeland Most of the Dominions—particularly Australia and New Zealand—are anxious to amend the law, to allow their women nationals the right, on marriage to aliens, to retain their citizenship instead of taking their husbands. Several cases of hardship suffered by such wives are reported. A young English girl married a Spaniard in London. He went to fight in the Civil War, was soon officially declared missing. The young wife, without means, asked the Home Office, for a permit, as an alien, to earn her living in England. She was told that she cannot have such a permit until she can prove that the marriage has ended by her husband's death. Another Englishwoman who married an American in 1917, when her husband left her in 1923 applied to the Home Office for restoration of her nationality, having been forced by law to become American when are married. She was told that she must first divorce her husband—and this she cannot do owing to domicile restrictions, either in Britain or America.

Another point which gives rise to hardship is that under the existing law, if an alien husband becomes naturalised, the wife regains her British citizenship—but only in the country where the naturalisation takes place.

CIVILIAN AS MALAYA AGENT

Present Incumbent Reverts: Sastri's Suggestion To Be Implemented

SIMLA, May 13.

It is understood that Rao Saheb K. A. Mukundan, the Government of India's Agent in Malaya, is reverting to Madras on the expiry of his term. He has made over charge to Mr. Natrajan, who will carry on the work of the Agent till a permanent successor is appointed.

It is believed that the next permanent appointment will be made from the Indian Civil Service in Madras Presidency.

In this connection it will be recalled that the Rt. Hon'ble Sastri in his recent report recommended that an official of the Indian Civil Service be appointed to represent the Government of India in Malaya, as he would then be able to carry greater weight with the Malayan Government and Indian requirements would receive much closer attention.—A.P.

Oriental Life Company's Record Progress

Soundest Means Of Protection For Poorman's Family, Says Sir P. Thakurdas

"A life assurance policy is the soundest means of protection for the poor man's family and the safest form of investment for the rich and that this view is obtaining more and more credence throughout the country is shown by the manner in which the life assurance business, not only of the Oriental but of all companies operating in India, has so rapidly increased during the last few years."

So said Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, presiding at the sixty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Ltd., Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, at the head office of the Company.

After referring to some of its outstanding features and of the fresh records set up by the Company in the aggregate amount of the new business and in the annual increase the president said

TENTH IN LIST

"Last year I mentioned that so far as Ordinary Life Assurance Business was concerned the Company stood as regards amount of New Business completed tenth on the list of Life Assurance Companies incorporated within the British Empire and we still maintain that position, but it will give you a better idea of the amount of work involved in the handling of our New Business as compared with the experience of such other companies when I tell you that in respect of the number of proposals dealt with and policies issued we stand about fifth among the large life assurance companies incorporated within the British Empire."

HIGH RATE OF COMMISSION

Dealing with the high rates of commission which had become necessary for securing business in this country, he said, "Rates of commission in this country have been during the last ten years or so forced up unduly by competition from some of the large non-Indian companies which have been making a bid for business in India by paying first year's commission far beyond what was necessary or desirable. This practice has forced even the long and well established Indian companies to follow suit, and, naturally, also others less able to stand the strain. Payment of these unnecessarily high rates of first year's commission could not but result in the very undesirable form of competition between agents of rival companies which has been steadily increasing in recent years in the offering of rebates in order to secure business. This practice has now become so rampant that it has been felt necessary to include provisions in the new Indian Insurance Bill to endeavour to minimise, if not to stop altogether this method of competition by penalising the granting of rebates by an Agent to his clients and also by limiting the maximum percentage of first year's commission payable.

ADVICE TO AGENTS

"It seems to me that what is wanted is an entire change of outlook among insurance agents themselves and a better appreciation of the fact that the commission paid to them is remuneration for work done by them for the company and is not intended to utilised in reducing the premiums on the policies of their clients."

About the investments in House Property, he said: "We have recently bought the building known as 'Gulestan' in Murzban Road at present occupied by the Accountant General's Office with a view to utilising it as an annexe to our Head Office Building to accommodate certain of our Head Office Departments and Records and thus relieve the very great congestion which exists at present in this building.

"There has been a set-back in the market values of Gilt-edged Securities which is all to the good so far as the company's interests are concerned, since it enables us to invest our new money at more remunerative rates of interest; but we should like to see still higher rates of interest prevailing before we can view with satisfaction the yield on our new investments."

A reduction in bonus rates, he said, of many life assurance companies throughout the world had taken place during the last few years. "Life assurance companies are, however, in this respect in a much better position than any other kind of investment company, as the profits of a life assurance company arise only partly from investment yields and so reductions in bonus rates should be minimised and may even be deferred for a time but if low investment yields continue for any further length of time reductions in the bonus rates of all companies will be inevitable."

INSURANCE BILL.

Referring to the Insurance Bill likely to be placed before the Legislature towards the close of the year, he said: "The main object of the proposed legislation is to give more protection to the policyholders of both life and general Insurance Companies operating in this country by the exercise of a stricted control by Government over the operations and by preventing the formation of mushroom companies so many of which have been formed in recent years without sufficient resources to carry on their business for long."

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors' report stated that the new business for the year of account amounted to 56,296 policies assuring over Rs. 1.026 lakhs, showing an increase of 7,438 policies and over Rs. 136 lakhs in sums assured on the figures of the previous year.

The ratio of actual deaths in the year to the deaths expected and provided for by the mortality basis adopted at the last valuation was 50.6 per cent as compared with 54.2 per cent in 1935 and 52.1 per cent in 1934. The ratio of expenses to premium income during the year was 22.9 per cent. The average rate of interest realised for the year was 4.70 per cent after deduction of income tax at source as compared with 4.96 per cent realised

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer and Sir Joseph Kay who retired by rotation, were re-elected

DIVIDEND & BONUS.

The Directors recommended a dividend to the shareholders of Rs. 125 per share, free of income tax for 1936. A bonus equal to one month's salary was recommended as usual to the officers and staff

Baroda Municipalities Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, May 11.

Negotiations for settlement of Jagdish Mill tangle between Prajamandal and management are progressing.

Mr. Lalloobhai N. Patel has been elected President of Dabhoi Taluka Prajamandal.

It is learnt that the Baroda Municipalities Conference will be held in the month of June.

'S.O.S.' TO INDIA GOVT.

Repudiate London Sugar Agreement Urges Marwari Chamber

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Secretary of the Marwari Chamber writes:—

Mr. Begraj Gupta, President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, New Delhi:—

"The Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce strongly protests against the reported Agreement at the recent International Sugar Conference regarding sugar export quotas, whereby exports of Indian sugar have been banned.

"My Board are unable to understand how the Government of India agreed to such a manifestly unfair arrangement.

"While strongly feeling the said Agreement will seriously check the progress of the Indian industry, the Board earnestly urge the repudiation of the Agreement, made without the consent of the industry, and taking of early steps to rectify the wrong thus done to India."

INDIA CAN'T COMPETE IN SUGAR MARKET

Sequel To High Cost Of Production

From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 13.

Enquiries made here regarding the protests from Calcutta at reported agreement at the International Sugar Conference to the effect that India will not export sugar except to Burma, elicit the view that they do not take into account the present economic position of the sugar market. It is stated that, while production price of sugar in India is Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt., even after cutting out excise, London price is only Rs 3. Until, therefore, our production price comes down India cannot for the present think of competing in export market.

In this connection it is also pointed out that the price of cane in India is still very low and despite this fact, production price is **far above the London figure.**

MANAGEMENT ADAMANT

More Workers Join Strike In Ramgopal Mills

(From Our Correspondent).
SECUNDERABAD, May 12.

Five hundred and twenty more workers have joined the strike in the Ramgopal Mills, thus bringing the total to 850. About 40 workers are now left in the mills.

A mass meeting of strikers was also held this morning, when Mr Anderson explained to the strikers the terms on which the management was ready to take in the men and reinstate them. He also said that the management was not prepared to restore the wage-cut

The strikers with one voice said they were not prepared to work but would continue the strike until the management came down and conceded to their demands.

Sir C. V. RAMAN TO GO ON LEAVE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, MAY 11.

I understand on authority that Sir C. V. Raman, Director of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore is proceeding to Calcutta shortly on two months leave and that in his absence Dr. Subrahmanyam head of the Chemistry Department of the Institute will officiate as the Director of the Institute.

NARIMAN TO PRESIDE

Ratnagiri Political Conference On Saturday

RATNAGIRI, May 13.

The Ratnagiri District Political Conference, over which Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside, opens here on May 15. Mr. Nariman arrives to-morrow evening by steamer.—A. P.

ANGLO-JAPANESE SHIPPING TALKS

SIMLA, May 13.

The Japanese Consulate is not moving to Simla this season till the commencement of the next Assembly session in August.

Mr. Yonezawa, the Japanese Consul General, is however coming here on Sunday next for a few days' stay. It is understood that his visit is in connection with the shipping controversy between the Japanese and British interests.—United Press.

DECLARE HARIJANS AS AGRICULTURISTS

Punjab Conference Demand

LYALLPUR, May 12.

A resolution urging upon the Punjab Government to declare Harijans as agriculturists within the meaning of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, was unanimously passed in the first session of the Harijan Conference held here on Sunday last.

Mr. Moola Singh, M.L.A., (Congress) moving the resolution said that the Congress and Akali parties in the Punjab Assembly were sympathetic towards their demand.

Lala Harnam Das, M.L.A., supported the resolution.—United Press.

Tragic Bus Accident

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

A tragic accident occurred on Saturday last near the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, when a bus fully loaded with passengers and luggage collapsed into a pit while the driver was in the act of turning the bus to avoid another vehicle coming in opposite direction

One Rudrappa, a youth, aged 25, was jammed between the earth and the bus wheel and died instantaneously. A few passengers are reported to have been injured.

Mr. Ghazimahood (Dharampal) of Ludhiana will be lecturing on different phases of Islam at Kutiyana (Kathiawar) during the sacred week of Rabi-ul-Awal till 23rd May. On the last date, Prophet's Day will be celebrated on the Madressa grounds.

QUEST FOR A CIVILIAN

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 13.

In view of the importance of the post of the India Government's Agent in Malaya and the interests of the large labouring population from Madras, I understand that the Government of India are anxious to secure services of a senior I.C.S. officer with knowledge of Madras languages.

Governor Opens Remand Home

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, May 13.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering the Governor performed the opening ceremony this afternoon of the Remand Home constructed at a total cost of Rs. 16,000. As regards extension of further clauses of Bombay Children's Act to Karachi, the Governor urged the establishment of an Industrial School possibly with agricultural classes attached thereto and conducted by private effort and maintained by private subscription. The Home is built by the Corporation and handed over to Children's Welfare Society for management. The Corporation makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,500.

"G. N. Carnival" Picketed

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Baroda City Prajamandal organised peaceful picketing at the gates of "The Grand National Shows" (Carnival) suspecting that side betting is going on in the carnival. On Monday from evening up 11 p.m. the workers of Prajamandal urged people to refrain from visiting such places. The carnival is expected to leave Baroda on May 15 as its licence expires on the date.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

D'ARTAGNAN IN HIS LODGINGS

D'Artagnan wasted no time in taking possession of his new abode, and proceeded to sew on to his doublet and hose the ornamental braiding which his mother had given him secretly after having picked it off D'Artagnan the elder's best garments. When he had finished he went to the Quai de Farraille to have a new blade put to his sword, and on his return found out by inquiry that M. de Treville lived quite close to his lodgings. Our young hero took this to be a good omen for the future, and he went to sleep thinking of the morrow when he was to appear before the man who was the third greatest man in the kingdom according to M. D'Artagnan the elder.

"FIDELIS ET FORTIS"

The great day had arrived, and D'Artagnan announced himself at the massive, nail-bound door to Treville's mansion on the portal of which could be seen the owner's coat of arms, a lion passant with the motto "Fidelis et fortis" (faithful and strong). Many could call themselves strong in those days, but few could lay claim to the epithet "faithful" as M. de Treville. It was no wonder that Louis XIII had made him captain of his Musketeers, who by their devotedness, even fanaticism, were to Louis XIII what the Scotch Guard had been to Louis XI. The courtyard of the mansion resembled a camp in every respect. More than fifty Musketeers were constantly on guard, and many of them amused themselves by duelling as to who should be received in audience first.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

M. & S. M. Ry. Feeder Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is common knowledge that railway traffic, these days, is on the slack due to bus-competition—a direct result of construction of improved high-roads and improved automotive vehicles—and authorities are busy finding ways and means to meet the situation. The M. and S. M. Railway seems to have found a way out by starting, what have been called. Feeder-services at such places as Dharwar, Belgaum, Hubli, etc. But the way in which these services are being worked calls for some comment from more points of view than one.

What the Railway has done is just this. It has started regular bus-services plying to and from the railway-station to the central place in the city. The objective of these services it, seems, is to carry passengers from the city to the railway station and back at regular intervals agreeing with the timings of passenger trains.

Now such services can hardly be described as Feeders to a railway. The essential idea of a "Feeder" is to collect "off line" traffic, that is, traffic from centres of population remote from the main line. And further a railway "feeder" implies that the passengers will be transported by motor-bus as part of the contract service rendered by the rail-road.

Judged by this standard these bus-services do not conform to the essential idea of a railway Feeder service. Not only this, but when one finds that these Feeders often take a route which does not go to the railway station at all (e.g. in Belgaum), one is inclined to doubt the propriety of the means adopted to counter-act the effect of bus-competition. For these Feeders do not in the least serve the purpose for which they have been started. They leave the private bus-services plying in the interior districts unaffected. And this fact, one thinks, takes away their "raison-d'etre". All that these Feeders seem to do is just to carry to the station whatever passengers are available, within a very limited radius of operation, namely, the municipal limits of a mofussil city, and that, too, as far as the railway station without any guarantee that the passengers would further travel by rail-road. This is certainly not feeding a railway

Even then one would have welcomed these so-called "Feeders" but for the fact that they have become a serious menace to another class of vehicles plying for hire at a railway station. These Feeders are so to say robbing Peter to pay Paul in the sense that they have deprived tongawallas of their custom. It is obvious that the latter cannot compete with these Feeders and if the proper authorities do not intervene in time, their very existence is threatened. In the mofussil the public conveyances mainly derive their custom from railway passenger, and if they are forced to compete with a rival like the Feeder-bus, the proprietors of tongas can scarcely hope to eke out a bare living. Moreover the bus cannot serve the mofussil public as efficiently as tongas or any other smaller conveyance, as it is not possible for the bus to ply for hire on all roads.

Thus one is faced with the alternative of having a bus-service without tongas or tongas without the bus-service.

And if the railway authorities do not re-consider the matter promptly the tongas will disappear in no time and would cause considerable hardship to the mofussil public. Although the railway seems to be within the law in starting such Feeders the propriety of its functioning beyond its authorised limits is not free from doubt and hence the whole situation, including the question of tackling with the bus competition, needs to be discussed thoroughly. The Indian Railways' Act authorises the maintenance of any means of transport for the reasonable convenience of passengers carried or to be carried on a railway by a railway. It is obvious, however, that the power has to be used with discretion. And since these Feeders, as they are worked at present, not only do not benefit the railway but are instrumental in causing serious hardship to useful members of society, namely, the tongawallas, it is but fair and just that the M. & S. M. Railway authorities should reconsider the situation. Will the authorities be pleased to inquire into the matter? —Yours etc.,

D. K. KELKAR.

Dharwar, April 22.

"Bombay Muslims' Wishes"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article published on page 15, last column of the "Times of India" of 12th instant, captioned "Bombay Muslims' wishes" "Telegram to King."

The contents of the article declare the fact that a public meeting of the Bombay Muslims was held on Tuesday in the office of the Darul Quzzat at I. Rahimtoola Road, wherein resolutions wishing Their Majesties all good luck and longevity, were passed.

I am running at variance neither with the President of the alleged meeting, nor with the meeting and its resolutions but do wish that the veracity of the fact be brought to light.

It is doubtful whether a public meeting could have been convened within the said office measuring about 20ft. by 15ft.

The duties of a Qazi I may state at this juncture, are to solemnize and divorce nuptils by virtue of Islamic doctrine. The observance of these duties does not justify the claim of a prerogative of being a recognised leader of the Muslim public.

His office is such that Muslim individuals are always seen visiting him but on business only. Can their meeting for personal purposes be called a Muslim Public meeting?

Let the responsible body clearly state as to what means were adopted to bring to the notice of the Bombay Muslims that such a meeting was to take place within the environment of the Qazi's office.—Yours, etc.

A. U. MERCHANT.

Mahomedan Law In Gondal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I cannot understand why the natural rights of Memon women granted by Allah are suspended by the Memons! I wonder why brothers are so indifferent towards their sisters and fathers are also so apathetic towards their daughters! A Memon takes pride in being a stout Muslim. I ask my heart, whether I a Memon, have such a right to claim to be a Muslim? Has a Memon any right to claim himself to be a follower of Islam if he does not carry out its instructions in regard to the rights of his daughters or sisters as described in the Quran?

To-day when the activities with regards to the Mahomedan Law are in full swing, to-day when everywhere in Gondal there is a demand for the adoption of the Mahomedan Law, why should Memons oppose it?

Maharaja Sir Bhugvatsinhji of Gondal is also one of the great reformer princes of India. Just now he has ordered that compulsory female education should commence from the 1st of June 1937.

May I request Sir Bhugwatsinhji to take legislative measures to see that Mahomedan Law is applied to Memons in Gondal in the near future, to protect the natural rights of his women subjects?—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL SATTAR HAJI ABDULLA NAVIWALA.

Dhoraji, April 27.

"Give Us Some Real Lies"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Le Flaneur", deserves the thanks of all right-thinking people for his apposite remarks on the propaganda of "lies" which is being carried on by the so-called "Bombay Press Service" in connection with the Civil War in Spain.

This propaganda of course is typically Fascist, and is not to be tolerared in a democratically-minded country. As "Le Flaneur" remarks, such propaganda, crude and ill-written as it is, forms an integral part of the strong anti-Red activities of the Fascist Dictators of Europe, and stands in glaring contrast to the purely educative and mostly beneficial tone of the so-called Soviet propaganda. It is, moreover, deplorable that a great man like Stalin, an acknowledged benefactor of humanity and a pillar of democracy in a Fascist Europe, should be so maligned by an irresponsible and reactionary section of the Press.

There have been several incidents of cruelties perpetrated by Spanish Government troops, I grant you, but does the egregious "Bombay Press Service" think that a grim war can be carried on without casualties? As for priest-baitings, most of these incidents have been grossly exaggerated. However, it cannot be denied that an 80-year old Bishop was burnt to death. The Bishop had, most inconsiderately, objected to the plunder, desecration and destruction of his cathedral (which, after all, had been built by the exploitation of the ignorant and superstitious masses). Petrol, which had been split, in the melee, on the Bishop's clothes, accidentally caught fire. The Bishop's death, like that of many other priests, was indubitably painful, and such incidents have been fairly common especially in Barcelona, but must be set down to excitement and a certain understandable petulance.

It is true that many observers, notably Major Yeats-Brown, of Bengal Lancer fame, have commented most favourably on the peace, order and security which prevail behind Gen. Franco's lines. But such evidence, of course, is largely biassed, and completely one-sided. Avowedly impartial observers, such as the Dean of Canterbury (himself a padre!) have given the lie to tales of "Red wickedness and atrocities.". They have borne witness to that ardent love of liberty which inspires the Red comrades to fight enthusiastically against the reactionary rebels, so-called Nationalists", who threaten the independence of Spain, subsidised as they are by Rome and Berlin. The Dean himself has returned fully convinced of the Justice of the Red cause, and who will dare to question his report?

The fact is, no impartial observer will fail to realise that Democracy is on trial in Spain before the whole world, and to appreciate the aims and ideals of the Communists and Anarchists who form the Spanish Government. These ideals of Liberty and Democracy, are avowedly the sacred charge of the Government, and will be defended to the death against the Capitalists, priests, Right and so-called democratic Centre parties who form the bulk of the rebels.

As "Le Flaneur" says, let us have no more Fascist lies about Spain—the truth is quite sufficient.—Yours etc.,

F. DEMOS.

Bombay, April 3.

"Indian Listeners And Radio Programmes"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to Mr. J.K. Shavakshaw's letter appearing in your valued paper dated the 12th April 1937, I have to say that I have been able to obtain statistics with regard to radio goods imported in India from foreign countries from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, which is as follows:—

For the period from 1st April 1936 to 28th February 1937:—

From the United Kingdom worth Rs. 10,93,351.
From the Netherlands Rs. 3,17,577
From the United States of America Rs. 14,01,418
From other countries Rs. 2,05,698
For the year 1935-36:
From British Empire Rs. 10,62,522.
From foreign countries including U. S. A. Rs. 17,67,884.
For the year 1934-35:
From the United Kingdom Rs. 4,66,316.
From Germany Rs. 77,574.
From Netherlands Rs. 1,55, 407.
From U. S. A. Rs. 8,30,348.
From other countries Rs. 65,200.

Though I have got statistics for the previous years too, I need not go into them.

It is necessary for me to reply to the allegations made by Mr. Shavakshaw because the statistic will speak for themselves.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. MOTWANE.

Municipality And The Public

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For a long time I have been passing through the various parts of Bombay and I have come to conclusion that this is a lack of supervision in the various departments of Bombay Municipality. Let me point out some in the earnest hope that it will receive due consideration. I refer to Elphinstone Garden opposite Town Hall. The garden is very dirty. There are no good benches. The ground is uneven and full of stones. This garden should be made more attractive by providing good number of benches and keeping the lawn in good order. The hawker should not be permitted to come inside the garden and all undesirable persons who have become life members of this garden should be driven out. Another place is the great underground latrine at Bori Bunder. It is kept in a dirty state and there is lack of good sanitation.

In several places of Bombay there is a good demand for benches, e.g., the Apollo Bunder whereas in certain places where there is no demand a number of benches are kept. I refer to benches kept under a Railway bridge at Marine Lines Station and I wonder at the great secret of keeping benches under a railway bridge. The Apollo Bunder has become a favourite resort but this place is also made dirty by hawkers. It is time that hawkers shoul be permitted to sit only in a limited area; so that the place may preserve its good sight to some extent.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. AIBARA,
658, Parsi Colony Dadar.

Bombay, May 8.

Alibag Rewus Road

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to note that the Public Works Department has been doing all it can to keep the Alibag-Rewus Road in good order since it became a Government Road. The road was constructed about 75 years ago and banian and other trees were planted on both sides of it to give shade to travellers. The P. W. D., however, has been for the last few years cutting the big branches of the trees on the road side with a view to prevent the road being spoiled by rain water drops falling from thence on it. The result is that poor travellers have to trudge under the hot sun and the rice crops on both sides of the road are seriously damaged by the remaining branches spreading over them I, therefore, suggest to the P.W.D., to sell by Public auction all the trees on both sides of the road, and with the money that will be realized plant what are known here as "Suru" trees or other harmless trees in their place. These trees will give shade to travellers and do no harm to the rice crops.—Yours etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

"Searchlight" And Bihar Ministry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is amazing to find that at a time when the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee passed resolutions declaring emphatically that the formation of interim ministry was an unpatriotic conduct and a distinct disservice to the country, the "Searchlight" wrote an article, grancefully acknowledging its sense of appreciation of the real anxiety on the part of the Behar Ministers for agrarian reforms.

The Working Committee has asked Congress organisations and individuals to carry on vigorous propaganda against the interim ministry, and the "Searchlight" is afraid of even disparaging the present Ministers.

We do not suggest that everyone should abuse the present ministers but those who claim to have everything with the Congress have no alternative. It is only fair that before deciding to support consistently the interim cabinet, the "Searchlight" make its position clear with regard to the principles and policy of the Congress. So long as it maintains an appearance sticking to its old faith, it is doing disservice to the Congress cause by issuing certificates of good conduct to Behar's Premier and his colleagues.—Yours etc.

CONGRESSMAN.

Quacks In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lately, a good deal of controversy has been aroused in the Press regarding quack medical practitioners. The word controversy is a misnomer, for to all public-minded people, there can be no question whatsoever of the case for the qualified practitioner.

It is indeed unfair and a gross misrepresentation of social values that the qualified practitioner who has gone to the trouble, expense, labour, and sheer hard work of obtaining a degree, should be forced to face the illegal and overwhelming competition of quack practitioners, who are to be found by the hundred thousand in India. The position has been aggravated in Bombay particularly by the large number of Japanese quack dentists who flourish in the certain areas. It would be interesting to examine the authenticity of such degrees as they possess.

Secondly, these unqualified Japanese dentists are allowed the unrestricted use of dangerous narcotics such as cocaine and morphia. It is an established fact that even legitimate uses of narcotics by qualified doctors are indirectly responsible for a number of drug addicts; thus the permanent and harmful effects of the unrestricted use of cocaine and morphia by these unqualified Japanese practitioners can be imagined rather than expressed.

Thirdly, these Japanese dentists are supposed to be experts in dental surgery, pyrrhocal treatment, etc., which are only fancy names for devious means of mulcting the public and permanently impairing their health.

Fourthly, it appears from what action Government has taken, or rather has not taken, that the qualified dental practitioner is to be crowded out by weight of numbers from making a livelihood for himself and from being of some service to the lasting health and welfare of the masses of this country.

Lastly, it is obviously incumbent on Government to take immediate action against all and sundry in urban areas at least, who cannot establish their claim to a recognised medical or dental degree.—Yours, etc.,

VAJISHANKER K. MEHTA.

April 29.

Unemployment Among Parsis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The scheme adumbrated by Sir Sorabjee Pochkhanawalla for the elimination of unemployment that is, at the present time, rampant in the Parsee community, is really worthy of commendation.

The Parsee Statistical Bureau has recently been brought into being for this noble object under the able supervision and guidance of Dr. Behram Mehta, M.A., Ph.D and most of its object accomplished. To ensure complete success for this laudable scheme, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is required. At this stage, may I appeal to all leading Parsee newspapers to take up this cause in right earnest and do their best to educate their readers to contribute handsomely to this worthy cause?

May I also appeal to my rich brethren to contribute their mite to Sir Sorabji's humanitarian scheme with the least possible delay, so that they shall receive blessings of their less fortunate brethren? It will undoubtedly give a good impetus to the great cause espoused by a public-spirited gentleman of the calibre of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla.—Yours, etc.,

KEKI B. DARABNA.

259, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay, April 30.

Exchange And Mill Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir I have read Mr. J. A. Wadia's letters with considerable interest. Occasionally our leaders mention that the ratio should be reduced; but the ratio is already reduced from 18d. gold to 12d and under, gold. Mr. Wadia has quoted Mr. Lloyd George whose deep concern for the plight of our ryots is praiseworthy and he wants us to increase the value of our ryots' produce, but instead of increasing, it has fallen as shown by Mr. Wadia by 53 per cent. since 1928/29. He further says that the Viceroy's 2 or 200 stud bulls and Mahatma Gandhi's efforts for village uplift will avail very little if this question is not studied by Congress leaders and the Indian Chambers of Commerce.

The subject of currency is kept exclusively in the hands of the Viceroy under the new legislation of 1935 and there should be widespread agitation about our currency muddle.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. P.

Bombay, May 4.

Crowded Villages

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be observed from the programme of the Sind Ministry that opening of model villages in various centres by the grant to villagers thereof of Government sites so as to make the villages self-supporting and prosperous farms one of the items of rural reconstruction in Sind. Will the Bombay Ministry follow the lead intended to be given by the Sind Ministry to relieve the congestion in the villages?—Yours, etc.

G. A. N.

Shiroda, April 27.

L. C. P. S. Students' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In January 1937, the Bombay Government have passed certain orders to disqualify the students who fail to pass the 1st, 2nd and final L.C.P. & S. examination after 2, 3 and 5 trials. It is really sad to see such a strict rule coming in force for the meagre qualification of L.C.P. & S. No such rule exists in the world for such a diploma as L.C.P. & S. The absurdity of the rule becomes apparent when it comes in force on the eve of new changes—that is, when only the students who have passed Intermediate in Science examinations are to be admitted for L.C.P. & S. from 1937. The M.B.B.S. course requires the same qualification—(Intermediate in Science) for admission—but there is no rule to disqualify a student if he fails for a number of times. This rule comes into effect from June 1937 and not less than 40 (forty) students from Ahmedabad will be "left in the lurch" if they fail at the next examinations. This startling figure of forty out of total of two hundred and twenty-five comes from Ahmedabad Medical School, only while the Medical School at Poona will have its own figures to add. Putting the two together, it will mean an enormous and cruel waste.

If the rule must be enforced I can only appeal to the examiners at the examinations to be most careful and considerate in valving the answer papers.—Yours, etc.

"A MEDICAL STUDENT."

"I feel I must write and tell you what beneficial results I have derived from Kalzana. My trouble was debility and anæmia. My whole system seemed to wake up with new life and vitality. My complexion clear and bright. I cannot speak too highly of the value of Kalzana,"

writes Miss K.E. E.

Attractive YOUTH *depends upon* GOOD HEALTH

A woman's health and happiness are dependent, far too often, on periodical weakness and pains. And yet, these are entirely natural events, which need not be the cause of so many complaints.

Conquer your periodical weakness by taking Kalzana—the mineral food for better health. It will strengthen your blood cells, increase your power of resistance, diminish pain and discomfort and give you new strength and stamina.

Buy Kalzana at your nearest chemist or Bazar to-day and you will soon be convinced that Kalzana really does give the help you need. It will make you enjoy work and pleasure to the full again.

Kalzana

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Obtainable of all Chemists and Bazars.

NOT TOUCHED BY HAND.

"They're great for tired nerves"
Passing Show are a great smoke! Their bracing effect is due entirely to the high quality Virginia of each one. Their cool, refreshing smoke puts an end to tired nerves, and quickly benefits your health.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
one cigarette for a pice
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
10 PASSING SHOW 10
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 19 POINTS DOWN

Gold And Rubber Easy But Silver Steady

BOMBAY, May 13.

On Thursday crossrates ruled quiet

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on Bombay and far Eastern selling.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet. Rubber was easy. Jute and base metals were steady.

SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was rather featureless on no fesh incentive. Giltedged securities ruled quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, May 13.

Previous closing	12.61
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	12.42
Difference	—.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, May 13.

Previous closing	7.03
To-day's opening	7.07
Difference	plus 04
To-day's closing	6.96
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 226-8
July August	Rs. 232-0
New April May	Rs. 238-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 13.

Cotton witnessed another colourless session where Bombay selling and far eastern selling were chief factors to decline.

The session opened with October at 12.55 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. The market later declined further on poor Liverpool advices which prompted liquidation and hedge selling prices touching 12.53. Movements were slow and confined within a narrow range.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.42 with a decline of 19 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.70/12.68) 12.75/12.75
October (12.51/12.51) 12.55/12.54
December (12.50/12.50) 12.51/12.51

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (7.10) 7.03
American December (7.13) 7.07
Egyptian March (10.70) 10.80
Egyptian May (10.83) 10.93

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 13.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 233-8 and Rs. 232-8. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 232-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 13.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£21 7/8 value) £22 3/16 buyers.
Dunlop May (£25) £25 sellers
Lightning May (£23 1/4) £23 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (10 9/16 value) 10 5/8 value.
Forward July September (10 13/16 paid and value) 10 13/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 112 1/2 and October 105 1/4. The market was higher on reports of good trade Australia ward united Kingdom and Continent ward over holiday. Later prices quietened down on scarcity of hedge lifting contracts.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 13.

Chicago wheat opened quiet but steady with July at 1.15 3/4. The market later tended to rise to 1.15 7/8 on better speculative support.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, May 13.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 6 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 6 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 6 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 6 3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 13.

Previous closing	4.94 5/16
To-day's opening	4.94 5/16
To-day's closing	4.94

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 13.

Previous closing	4.94.17
To-day's opening	4.94.35
To-day's closing	4.94.12

FRANC RATE

London, May 13.

Previous closing	110.15
To-day's opening	110.18
To-day's closing	110.26

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 13.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.94.35. The market was nervous and irregular moving within a very narrow range with an undecided trend.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94.12

Franc opened at 110.18 and gradually eased to 110.31 on poor support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 110.26.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.335) 8.326
New York on Bombay (37.29) 37.33
London on Milan (93.85) 93.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4) 0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£247 3/4 buyers £248 sellers. Easy) £250 buyers £250 1/2 sellers and quiet.
Lead (£23 1/2 buyers £23 9/11 sellers) £23 5/8 buyers £23 11/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£63 1/2 to £64 1/2) £64 to £65
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 13.

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India bought. Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 13.

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 3/8d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 13.

	10 p.m.
Silver ready	52 15 0
Silver 1st settlement	53 0 0
Silver 2nd settlement	53 3 0
Gold ready	34 9 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 9 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 8 0
Sovereigns	22 2 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 13.

Wheat May	5 10 3
Wheat September	5 11 9
Linseed May	8 3 0
Linseed September	8 6 3

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 13.

Opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 58 1/4 Ex Div.) dol 57.
N Copper Mining (dol 51) dol 50 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 99 3/8) dol 98.
U S Steel Preference (dol 137) unquoted

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 13.

The market was closed to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £90 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 13. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98) £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£90 1/2) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77) £77
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 7/8) £109 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 13.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all around. Internationals and oil shares were steady to firm. Kaffirs were easier on continental selling. Copper shares were dull.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (17-0) 17-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (78-9) 80-0
Hydro Electric (£8) £8
Musical Industries (20-0) 20-0
Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6
Imperial Chemical (37-9) 37-9
Woolsworth Ordinary (77-6) 79-4 1/2
Realisation (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-0) 34-0
Unilever Ordinary (40-10 1/2) 40-10 1/2
Ford Motors (28-6) 28-6
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
British American Tobacco (126-3) 127-6
Carreas (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 154-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-3) 33-3
Distillers (113-0) 114-6
Bredfords Dyers (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
British Celanese (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (49-3) 49-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-9) 52-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-9) 29-3
Inter Nickels (59-9) 60-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 76-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (80-0) 80-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (51-0) 51-0
Empira of India (31-6) 31-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-7 1/2) 40-/ 1/2
Gula Kelampong (43-9) 43-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-6) 38-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 53-9
Burma Corporation (17-9) 17-9
Rio Tintos (£19) £18 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (60-0) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7 1/4) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13) £12 1/2
Gedule New (£8 3/4) £8 1/4
New Modders (£27 1/2) £28 3/4
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£51 1/4) £51 1/4
Anglo Iranian (116-3) 118-1 1/2
Burma Oil (111-3) 111-3
Musical Eagle (19-3) 20-3
Shell Transport (109-3) 109-3
Royal Dutch (£44 7/8) £44 1/4

HUME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£60) £60 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£29 7/8) £30 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/8) £22 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£125) £125
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/2) £84 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Rate

Liverpool, May 13.

Liverpool wheat May closed at 113 as against the previous closing rate at 112 3/4.

LONDON, May 12.

Many Coronation babies were reported in London hospitals during the night, many of whom will be called George or Elizabeth.

The Worshipful Company of Gardeners has presented the Queen with a bouquet of scarlet carnations, white roses, lily of the valley and royal blue irises.

Another large bouquet of red and white rpses symbolising the rose of England has been sent to the Palace.

Queen Mary received a bouquet of pale pink carnations, her favourite flower.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE PATCHY

Wall Street Easy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 13.

On the Stock Exchange local interest was at a low ebb and the markets were somewhat patchy. Leading oils were supported and home rails responded to good traffic, but Paris liquidation had a depressing effect on Kaffirs and Diamonds. Bengal steel new issue was dealt in around half a premium.

In commodities rubber eased owing to the imposition of the German import duty. Egyptian cotton weakened.

Wall Street opened easy owing to fears of a labour dispute in the steel industry.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1975 107/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—Market lifeless with little business passing.

A MACHINE GUNNER SPEAKS OUT

AUKLAND, N. Z. (By Mail.)

Rod Talbot, machine gunner during the World War and wounded in the Gallipoli fighting, has been making some outspoken radio talks in New Zealand. On one occasion he attacked the New Zealand Defence League, an organization working for a great increase in armaments, whereupon he was bitterly criticized by mail. Undaunted he returned to the fray. To the charge that he is unpatriotic and cowardly he replied:

I gave evidence of my patriotism during the last war, but I can't boast of my courage, as I am going to admit that I was scared stiff all the time. I managed to get the impression that each bullet or shell that came over had a personal message for me, and, under such circumstances, one can't be comfortable: at least, I couldn't.

I am also going to admit that I was extremely relieved when I was hit and learned that I would not be fit to fight again. In fact, had I been able to meet the man, Turk or German, who hit me, I would have got him drunk for weeks.

Talbot is not a pacifist; in fact, he resents being called one. But, he declares, first I have to be convinced that I am going to fight for something worthwhile. I am through with fighting people. I did that during the last war and, as a machine gunner on Gallipoli, am no doubt justified in calling myself a full-fledged pupil of civilization and progress. I know now, however, that I was not fighting any enemy in a grand cause. I was only engaged in killing the dupes and victims of the real enemy. The men I did away with were poor fools like myself who had been sold the idea that we were saving our country and fighting a war to end war. I have since come to know that we were active salesmen in a great sales campaign... for the armament manufacturers.

Then the former machine gunner turns on his detractors:

You folk who aim at being miniature war-lords and Junkers, who covertly sneer at me as a pacifist, who are keen on the arming and training of all New Zealand men: you make me tired. I am all for peace and I will openly admit it. I haven't finished fighting, but I am fighting conditions now and not the victims of conditions. Show me a cause which will unite men instead of separating them; show me a scheme for making men happier...and I will not only join in, but I will guarantee that nobody can keep me out.

I am a pacifist only in that I insist on knowing beforehand why I am expected to fight. I am the one who has to take the chances of being killed, maimed or blinded, and I think it fair that I should know why...My final word is that patriotism must take a back seat to decency and common sense.—(NNS)

LINKS EXPERT.

Katharine Hepburn currently co-starred with Franchot Tone in RKO's film version of Sir James Barrie's play, "Quality Street," is one of Hollywood's ablest women golfers. Her regular partner at her club is the professional.

MEAGRE TRANSACTIONS IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Jutes although ruled steady activity was rather restricted and transactions were very meagre. In coals not much interest was shown. Teas were practically neglected. In miscellaneous easier condition still ruled among chief speculative stocks and the volume of business was very limited. Others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities continued to be steady at last levels. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 94/8, five per cent loan 1935/55 119/12 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 105 small lot, five per cent 1944 U.P. bonds 110/4, three per cent U. P. bonds 1961/65 96/10 small lot, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 105 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial conty 377, Reserve 127.

Cottons:—Elgin pref 150, Kesoram 6/15.

Coals:—Bengal 326, Borrea 15/6, Equitable 36/4, South Karanpura 7/14.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord 12/12, Auckland 193, Bally 173/8 ex div, Champdany 164/8, Howrah 57, Kamarhatty 542, Lansdowne pref 126/8, Presidency 4/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/12, Consolidated tin 6/14, Indian copper 3/9 ex div, Burn and Co. 309, Kukumchand electric 10/6, Indian iron and steel 46/1 ex right cum div, Indian galvanizing 18/6, Kumardhubi engineering ord 4/2, Dunlop rubber ord 19/7, Dunlop rubber second pref 101/8, Indian cables 13/6, Titaghur paper pref Rs. 40, Titaghur paper paid up 64, Calcutta landing and shipping 20/4, Indian General Navigation ord. 125, New India sugar pref 100/8.

Teas:—Northwestern Cachar 261/8 cum div, Phaskawa 109 cum div.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66, Howrah Bridge 101/12 small lot, four per cent 1910/40, Calcutta Municipal 102/8 small lot, four per cent 1912/42, Calcutta Municipal 104 small lot, eight per cent 1934/39/44 New India sugar first debentures 104. —A. P.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

Karachi, May 13.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:

Sind Cotton, May 25/3/6, July 25, Jan. 22/10, Panjab May 20/10, July 20/9/3, Desi American May 25/6/3, July 25/6/6, Jan. 25/8/9, Steady Wheat July 31/9/6, Sept. 32, Steady Gram July 22/13/6, Sept. 23/6, Toria May 43/3, July 43/10/3, Sept. 44/3/3, Cottonseed May 17/10/9, July 18/1, Sept. 18/8.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6.)

book "What's Wrong With the Bombay University."

I am convinced that few persons in the Senate will give any real attention to the introduction of reforms unless the unseemly fight for the distribution of the spoils of the system ceases, which is possible only if the examinerships etc. are placed outside the intrigues and manipulations of groups, communal, racial and of various other complexions, which are solely the product of the present system.

The Two Preliminaries.

This is the first most urgent reform. It should also be laid down that a member of the Senate should not be entitled to examinership or such other patronage of the University, and should be disqualified to continue as member if he accepts it.

If these two most urgent reforms are effectively introduced, considerable preliminary work will have been done and the professors and members of the Senate who are now absorbed in the indecent intrigues in regard to examinerships will begin to turn their eyes to the reforming of the University education.

The University electors will also be well advised to demand from the candidates who seek their support in the University elections an assurance that they will not seek nor accept any patronage from the University.

Mr. Chandavarkar has had the good fortune of being re-appointed Vice-Chancellor a third time and should not sleep over the rare opportunities that have come to him.

"A Homoeopath Takes Up A Challenge

(Continued from Page 6.)

being under the care of a colleague in Bombay constantly.

I may state if needful that I am a graduate of the Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and with experience of 9 years in active practice. Lately last August I contributed to the discussions of the International Homoeopathic Congress at Glasgow my thesis on the theory of chronic diseases was very favourably received and commented upon the distinguished delegates of the session who had come from many civilised countries.

May I also agree with the homoeopath in his appeal to the philanthropic rich and to the profession in Bombay city to help this matter by not allowing this challenge to go unheeded and whip up all the means at their disposal to establish the unassailable position of the homoeopathic science which has weathered all storms in the past and has thus won over many a sceptic critics like the late Dr Mahendralal Sarkar who was a senator of the Calcutta University and was a pioneer of the Indian Science Association.

I may be permitted further to inform 'Interested' that many medical men of high qualifications and members of I.M.S. have met to confirm their belief, confidence and experience in the efficacy and superiority of Homoeopathic therapeutics over other methods and I have treated cases successfully to their satisfaction. The converts of brilliant careers are daily increasing all over the world and 'Interetsed' may be once more assured by concrete example and I think this sort of open dealing must hasten the consummation, namely, the universal recognition of Homoeopathy and establishment of wards in hospitals and faculties in the Universities as is done by many civilised countries. To my mind there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by giving our account to the opposite camp if it is so bent upon opposing a particular branch of medicine unreasonably.—Yours etc.,

G. B. PATEL.

Near Tower,
Navsari, May 11.

PLEA FOR PROTECTIVE DUTY ON FOREIGN SUGAR

Marwadi Chamber Sees No Warrant For Lowering Measure Of Tariff

"With reference to the Press Communique dated the 5th April 1937, issued by the Tariff Board, a copy of which was kindly forwarded by you to this office, I am directed by the Board of my Chamber to forward to you hereby for the consideration of the Tariff Board a brief statement of their views on the need for adequate protection of the Indian Sugar Industry," writes the Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of the Tariff Board, Calcutta. The statement concludes:—

"Looking at the situation from any point of view, protection granted to the Sugar Industry has proved a complete success and an undisputable benefit to the country as a whole. Further, in view of the greater possibilities still ahead and in order to consolidate the gains and stabilize the industry on a permanent footing, as well as to secure the just and rightful measure of benefit to the cane-growers, it is necessary that adequate protection should be continued for at least the remaining eight years of the period held by the last Tariff Board to be essential for the attainment by the industry of the maximum limit of agricultural and industrial efficiency. To-day the industry stands in as great a need of State support as ever. This is not because, as is erroneously believed in certain quarters and sometimes lightly remarked, Indian factories are suffering from any peculiar or perverse inefficiency, but because the relative position of the Indian sugar "vis-a-vis" its principal foreign competitor, roughly speaking, remains what it was in 1930-31.

ADMIRABLE EFFORTS.

Any one conversant with the progress of the Sugar Industry should be aware that Indian factories have made admirable efforts to attain a higher degree of efficiency in all its branches. It is largely due to the initiative taken by the Central and Provincial Agriculture Departments and the encouragement given by the industry itself, that improved varieties of cane, bred and developed by the Coimbatore Research Station, giving a 50 per cent. higher yield per acre and with a superior sucrose content, have claimed a larger and larger area under their cultivation, so much so that within the last 6 years the improved area has extended to about 65 per cent. of the total area under cane cultivation. The percentage of recovery has also appreciably increased to an average level of about 9.25 per cent., roughly the figure which the Tariff Board expected the industry to reach at the end of the production period. The overhead charges per unit have also been, in a slight measure, reduced by several factories increasing their crushing capacity.

COMPETITION FOR JAVA.

The sum total of the improvement thus effected has, however, been more than neutralised by the greater reduction in the cost of production of Java sugar. In the first place, the improved system of cultivation in Java is reported to be such that the same seed has been giving an yield of over double the number of canes of those in India. The ratio of recovery in Java has also been substantially increased and it is understood that it has reached the average of 14 per cent. The cost of sugar-cane in Java, therefore, amounts to less than half of that borne by Indian sugar factories. My Board are afraid that India cannot expect to reach the Java level of cost as she has certain peculiar and insuperable difficulties to contend with, such as the smallness of holdings, scattered cane-growing areas and so on. Even in order to reach a situation permitting of any reduction in the measure of protection, it should take many more years. It should not be forgotton that Java which has been eliminated from the Indian market is bound to make the most of any of the slightest chance available for effecting a re-entry into the market. To do so she is better equipped to-day than ever before.

PRICE LEVEL.

Messrs. Bird & Co.'s latest weekly report puts the rate of Java sugar at Calcutta including duty at Rs. 9-15 per maund, whereas the fair selling price of Indian factory sugar should roughly come to about Rs. 8-4 per maund. Actually, however, the price is much lower. The present ex-factory rate for the Indian white sugar rules between Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 6-4 per maund. This is mainly the reason why the imports of Java sugar have completely ceased since the last 4 or 5 months. The present low price level of sugar, particularly since the increase in excise duty, leaves no margin at all to the much maligned sugar industrialists or those large numbers of people who have invested their savings in the industry. Indeed, a large number of factories are working at a loss. It should also be noted that the rate of Java quoted above is merely a nominal quotation as no imports are in fact taking place at present.

EXCEEDINGLY MISLEADING.

In this situation, my Board wish to point out that the gap between the effective rate of Indian factory sugar and the nominal rate of Java sugar is an exceedingly misleading circumstance. What the Tariff Board is to examine and find out is the present fair selling price of Indian factory sugar and the possible price level at which Java sugar, in an attempt at a price-cutting competition, might re-enter the Indian market. Having reached that stage, it will be for your Board to prescribe a protective duty which can be relied upon to act as an effective bar against Java or any other potential foreign competitor. In the opinion of my Board, on the facts known and examined by them, there is absolutely no warrant for lowering the measure of tariff protection. Indeed, if on a scientific scrutiny of the facts which your Board alone can wholly secure an increase is indicated, my Board have every faith that they (the Tariff Board) will not hesitate to recommend such higher measure of protection as will not only stabilise the industry on a sound and permanent basis, but also preserve and advance the supreme interests of the agriculturists with whose well-being and prosperity is bound up the economic progress of the country.

KILLICK'S RAILWAYS EARNINGS

Audited Returns Of Traffic

	For February 1937	Increase+or Decrease— when compared with Feb. 1936	From 1-1-37 to 28-2-37	Increase+or Decrease—when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
Tapti Valley Rly.	2,83,733	+11,215	6,06,124	+ 95,646
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	96,475	+ 6,770	1,91,669 From 1-4-36 to 28-2-37.	+ 3,275
Guzerat Railways	54,600	+ 1,138	4,45,461 From 1-10-36 to 28-2-37.	+65,243
Central Prov. Rlys.	86,064	+25,703	2,91,521	+60,634
Mandra Bhon Rly.	15,868	+1,421	81,007	+ 6,109
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	35,454	+ 395	1,85,958	+ 5,106

History Of British Iron And Steel Industry

HOME DEMAND CANNOT LAST INDEFINITELY

The following article dealing with the past and prospective state of the British Iron and Steel Industry from "Manchester Guardian Commercial" will be found interesting:—

The iron and steel industry, because it finds its markets in the manufacturing trades, in building, in agriculture, and in the transport services, tend to reflect the general state of commerce. But it is far from being a homogeneous entity. Not only are some sections better classified with other industries but its ramifications often reach backwards to coal and ironstone mining and forward to shipbuilding and hardware trades.

Even steel itself offers a problem of classification and distribution. Each section of the industry and often each section of some specialised product has its own special markets and problems. That these are divergent is clear from the fact that cheap imports of iron ore, pigiron, and semi-manufactured steel products, such as ingots, blooms, billets, sheet bars and rolled products, have brought prosperity to parts of the industry, while being the bane of others.

In 1913 the rise of the Bessemer steel industries in the United States and Germany had compelled Britain to concentrate on high-quality steel produced in the open-health, and she had fallen to the third place as a producer of pig-iron. Later, the newer producing countries began to exploit their superior natural advantages, as well as being able to use new and improved methods without the necessity of scrapping existing plant. Growing economies were achieved by having coke-ovens, blastfurnaces, and steel-works near each other. Also, in Great Britain, the war and post-war boom overstimulated output and led to a duplication of plant, so that the fall in prices after 1920 left the industry overcapitalised and weighed down by debts. All this was in marked contrast with conditions on the Continent, where currency inflation had reduced debts and stimulated exports.

Meanwhile, changes in world demand deprived this country of a market for goods we were best fitted to produce. The demand for British wrought-iron fell and there was in addition a change-over from cast-iron to basic steel. With the reduced demands also for acid steels, Britain found it had for the time being backed three wrong horses. Changes in demand such as these, the setting-up of blastfurnaces in other countries, and the increased use of scrap-metal in steel making had serious effects on our production and exports.

COMING THROUGH THE DEPRESSION

It is true that the highly efficient tube section was rationalised into a monopoly before the 1929 depression set in. But from that date the situation grew seriously worse for the industry as a whole. The 1932 output of pig-iron and steel was only about half that of 1929, and the plight of the industry became so acute that the Government, presumably on the theory that corporate action would increase efficiency, decided to stimulate further reorganisation by offering a 33-1-3 per cent tariff on pig-iron, spring steel, and light castings—a temporary protection against potential, rather than existing, competition—on condition that schemes were devised for amalgamation and for collective regulation of production and sales. The establishment in 1933 of machinery to set up an organisation to examine the question of reorganising had little significance, but such concrete "evidence of progressive reorganisation" secured protection for the industry in 1934, which has only last month, and then temporarily, been withdrawn.

However, a number of independent sectional amalgamations, reorganisations, and agreements have been carried through in the big groups of the industry, and to that extent the broad intentions of the purveyors of protection have been fulfilled. One of the largest and earliest experiments in rationalising steel production, the Lancashire Steel Corporation, had been arranged with the help of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company in 1930. The iron, steel furnace, and rolling mill plants of four companies were brought under one control, with the mining sections merged in a separate, but associated, Coal Corporation. Steel production was concentrated in a new plant, with continuous operation from coke-ovens to rolling mills. Elsewhere, financial positions have been strengthened, high fixed-interest charges being replaced by cheaper loans, and new development launched on favourable terms. Schemes were being devised to prevent wasteful quotes, improve plant, research, and sales organisation in export markets.

While the fortunes of the industry were under eclipse there was a strong incentive to co-operate in the international agreements being negotiated at that time. British firms joined at an early stage the international cartels organised for the production of rails and ship plates, and those for apportioning the export markets for steel tubes. But in 1934 British exports were still only a little more than half their 1913 volume. The outside world was not only making more steel for itself but competing more keenly with this country in overseas markets, and in spite of the protection already given, imports were on the upgrade. The flat-rate tariff was accordingly replaced early in 1935 by specific duties, which varied with products and values, but on the average worked out at approximately 50 per cent ad valorem.

The British Iron and Steel Federation, formed in 1934, was able in June 1935, to use this powerful bargaining weapon to condcude protracted negotiations with the Continental Steel Cartel for a five-years' agreement to control export markets and to protect the home markets of the participating countries. The total imports of iron and steel products into Great Britain from cartel countries were not to exceed 670,000 tons for the first year, and 525,000 tons for the remaining years of the agreement, while British exports to neutral markets were stabilised at the 1934 level. British duties on imports were to be reduced from 50 per cent to a maximum of 20 per cent ad valorem. The main results were a substantial reduction of the Cartel's exports to Britain, stability in export markets, and freedom from cut-throat competition, followed almost immediately by a serious shortage of semi-manufactured material in the home market.

DEMAND FOR STEEL INCREASING

A few years ago the steel industry seemed to be threatened by substitutes. Now, however, steel itself seems to be increasingly substituted for wood, stone, and bricks in the construction of large shops, houses and blocks of flats, furniture and bridges, in railway wagons, and in coalmines. The growing number of road vehicles, the extension of coal-oil and petrol plants the modernisation of coke ovens and gas plants, together with the demand for ship steel, aircraft steel, aerodromes, railway re-construction, bridges, and revived shipbuilding, together with capital replacements and plant extensions, constitute an appreciable increase in the country's steel requirements, particularly in the special and alloy steels. The Government's schemes for expanding armaments have been additional to a steadily increased demand for ordinary purposes.

In spite of large-scale efforts to increase capacity and modernise plant there is a present shortage of iron and steel and an existing under-capacity. One big problem is whether to cater for a maximum demand with large reserves of capital equipment or for an average demand relying on imports to complete any gap in requirements. The latter method is, of course, risky, and furthermore there seems little reason why other countries should be expected to suffer from the idiosyncrasies of our demand. At the moment they require their own materials.

But it is certain that the exceptional home demand cannot last indefinitely. Costs and prices have risen by more than 10 per cent and will continue to do so, in spite of certain economies secured by warking at full capacity. An immediate removal of all restrictions on imports would ease the present shortage as well as probably prove in the long run, to be in the interests of the home industry.

For the time being the fortunes of the industry have been altogether changed. But it is reasonable to suggest that its adaption to the altered circumstances of to-day is being actually shaped by important units in the heavy steel section, which predominate in the councils of the Iron and Steel Federation. And it should be noted that extensive and expensive developments begun in prosperity may not begin to swell output until the crest of prosperity has been passed.

A good deal has been said in favour of large integrated units in respect of transport costs, fuel economy, and "balanced production." But the problem is not merely a technological one, and fuel economy is only one factor in costs and prices. The future of the British iron and steel industry probably lies rather with a development of specialities and high-grade products—subject, of course, to State policies in internal and external trade.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly bullion letter:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £313,661,924 on April 14th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,500,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing. Conditions have been quieter, but there have been further liquidations of holdings and prices have continued to rule well below dollar parity. Most of the offerings have been taken for shipment to New York.

Further rumours from Washington were received yesterday to the effect that measures for checking the inflow of gold into the United States of America continued to be the subject of deliberations, but later it was again categorically denied in official quarters that a tax on gold imports, an increase in handling charges, or any other device which would lower the price, is being considered. The denial stated that it is felt that, under existing conditions, the United States has much more to gain in the long run by absorbing the gold and maintaining the existing price than by changing it and thus upsetting international stability.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 12th inst. to midday on the 19th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,534,323
Kenya	26,594
Tanganyika Territory	10,403
British India	123,372
Australia	81,079
New Zealand	29,446
Panama	10,650
Venezuela	17,923
Peru	44,607
Soviet Union	2,845,940
France	307,468
Netherlands	23,933
Germany	9,551
Other countries	29,138
	£5,094,429

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£5,264,122
British India	8,700
Straits Settlements	26,265
Germany	85,930
Netherlands	1,420
Other countries	5,017
	£5,391,454

The s.s. "Ranchi" which sailed from Bombay on April 17th carries gold to the value of about £373,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of March 1937:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£4,336,970
British West Africa	323,252
Southern Rhodesia	469,567
Tanganyika Territory	28,412
Kenya	26,046
Australia	530,230
New Zealand	53,609
British India	1,165,336
British Malaya	23,671
Siam	10,314
Venezuela	34,985
British West India Islands and British Guiana	17,329
Soviet Union	4,582,056
Germany	103,287
Netherlands	220,439
Belgium	322,148
France	25,253,262
Spain	27,000
Switzerland	22,356
Other countries	25,632
	£37,575,901

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 63,814
Straits Settlements	61,387
Syria	14,550
Turkey	300,960
U. S. A	21,178,251
Germany	107
Netherlands	14,000
France	35,524
Sweden	11,373
Switzerland	17,594
Yugoslavia	197,852
Other countries	17,651
	£21,913,063

SILVER.

Quiet conditions continued, but with buyers disposed to hold back, the tendency of the market was easier and prices showed a decline on the week, to-day's quotations of 20.1/2d. for cash and 20.9/16d for two months' delivery comparing with 20.15/16d for both deliveries a week ago.

There have been no new features, offerings again consisting mainly of sales on China account and speculative resales and although the Indian Bazaars bought, demand was less keen and proved insufficient to maintain prices.

Sellers may hesitate should prices go lower, but any marked recovery appears unlikely unless Indian demand improves.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 12th instant to midday on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Irish Free State	£60,006*
Japan	10,404
Netherlands	30,635
Belgium	14,640
France	1,628
Other countries	5,217
	£122,530

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS.

Aden and Dependencies	£ 4,020
British India	4,205
Straits Settlements	3,870
Denmark	1,066
Sweden	2,500
Other countries	3,692
	£19,473

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 15th to the 21st April was dol 4.93. and the lowest dol 4.90.1/2.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2090 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 18-45 mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 12th May 1937.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"April domestic consumption estimated 7,000,020,000. Planting making good progress. Weekly weather report favourable but discounted. Liquidation about over temporarily. Reacted on covering by Wall Street operators. Better undertone."

"Crop prospects continuing to improve. Speculative short covering responsible for slight upturn. Further liquidation may be expected on any bulge."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received the following cables:—

New York: Advance caused by covering. Think advance will continue.

Early foreign, southern and local selling offset by Wall Street buying and local covering.

April domestic consumption estimated 7,20,000 bales. Planting making good progress. Weekly weather report favourable but discounted. Liquidation about over temporarily. Reacted on covering by Wall Street operators. Better undertone.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 12

July	12.81
October	12.61
December	12.59
January	12.60
March	12.63
Middling Spot	13.31

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 12

May	12.60
July	12.70
October	12.59
Middling Spot	13.10

NEW YORK

New York, May 12

11 A.M. RANGES—NOON CALL—	
July	12.74
October	12.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 12

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	3,000 bales.

All other markets closed owing to Coronation Day.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 13

The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Foreign advices were featureless and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8	2	6
Linseed September	8	6	0
Wheat May	5	9	9
Wheat September	5	11	9

WESTERN DISTURBANCE OVER N. W. INDIA

POONA, May 13.

Weekly weather report for the week ending May 12:

The western disturbance over North-west India a week ago was followed by as many as three other western disturbances in quick succession. Under the combined influence of these there were many dust and thunder storms along the North-west Frontier, in the Punjab, in Kashmir, Rajputana and the United Provinces throughout the week. Unusual thunderstorm activity though not always accompanied with precipitation, was recorded almost throughout the week in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South Madras and intermittently in Bihar, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and Mysore. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in Assam and East Bengal on the 7th, in East Punjab and in the near West United Provinces hills between the 8th and 10th —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 13-5-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .60 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 90.2 degrees 0.7 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 80.3 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 230 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-5-'37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.30 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

ence to Roehm or party leaders charged of "sexual delinquency" and given prominence once in connection with a campaign. Speaking at a public gathering early this week Herr Hitler declared:— "It was not for the Church quarters to criticise the morals of the State when they had more than enough reason for concerning themselves with their own morals. If the Church presumed to set up laws, a province which belonged to the State, it would be forced back." The stand of the Government represents the keenness of attention to the "totalitarian" conception of State and its vigour is intensified with the feeling of Church opposition being strengthened by other opposition currents seeing here an outlet with wide and rigid extension of checks.

Bata On Export Trade

Bata, the head of the well known Czechoslovakian concern of the same name who has just returned to his headquarters in Zlin from an aeroplane tour round the world, in the course of which he also visited various towns in India, at a public meeting this week stressed that his trip has strengthened his opinion about wider scope of export trade and urged the need for closer attention in connection. Czechoslovakia, he gave out as his conviction could within three to five years with good attention well extend its economic advance and export to the value of not only 20 milliards of Czechoslovak Crowns (Czechoslovakia's exports in the pre-depression year of 1928 amounted to 21,224 million Crowns), but to 30 milliards of Crowns. Export trade, he underlined, should mean developing one's own land and gaining friends abroad. Export business to-day, he added, implied care not only to details of production in the limited sense, but to wide and various issues, such as, extension of transport system, learning of foreign languages, and study of trade possibilities and movements under new and changing perspectives. Bata referred to his own concern maintaining and developing various institutes which at first sight might seem to have little connection with business in connection he also announced the intention of opening soon in Zlin an Oriental Institute.

Week's Remission To Criminals

LAHORE, May 13.

A feature of the Coronation celebrations in the Punjab was a week's remission in the terms of imprisonment of prisoners in various jails in the Province. About two dozen prisoners—all criminal—whose terms are nearing expiry were released from Lahore Central Jail.—A.P

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

New York: May 7:

		Season to-date	This week	Season 1935-36
Total in sight (excluding linters)		12,366	69	11,668
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)		7,336	123	5,303
Exports from U S Ports		5,103	78	5,515
Of which to Japan		1,432	13	1,403
Of which to China		25	—	41
Of which to Great Britain		1,088	21	1,234
Of which to Germany		672	6	787
Stock at New York		—	---	---
Stock at U S Ports		—	1,556	—
Stock at U S Interior Towns		—	1,252	—
World's Visible Supply		—	6,669	—
Of which American Cotton		—	4,364	—
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)		11,254	211	10,823
Receipts at U S Ports		6,566	46	6,747

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	2,396	70	2,137
East Indian forwarded	411	20	318
Total Stock	—	940	—
East Indian Stock	—	106	—

(Continued from column 7.)

from the trust. It is to be noted that the administration of these shops is entrusted to the local merchants. The committee does not desire to say anything regarding this administration at present.

The shops opened by the G. P. C. C. have been repeatedly visited by the officials who go there and their working has also been witnessed by them. The trusted workers of the Committee also look after these by visits from time to time. Every pie of public money is being well spent. The Committee hopes that now that the time for dire distress is on hand, kind persons and institutions who are charitably inclined shall give their unstinted support. Those desirous should forward their donations to Secretary, G. P. C. C. Ahmedabad.

Cheap Grains And Seed For Famine-Stricken

Congress Organisation Takes Up Relief Measures: Govt. Indifference Exposed

The Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

As there were conditions very near to a famine in many parts of Gujarat, the G.P.C.C. convened a Conference of the workers from the Province and after having consultations with them in view of the distressed conditions decided to take immediate measures to relieve the stress in areas where there was necessity. It also began to collect funds for the purpose. The Ahmedabad District Relief Committee gave Rs. 35,000-0-0 and from the Gujarat Relief Trust they got help to the extent of Rs. 40,000-0-0 immediately. Over and above these, Rs. 11,956-0-0 have been received through different donors in cash, clothes and corn. This includes Rs. 1,600 received through the Bhil Seva Mandal ear-marked for wells From this amount Rs. 46,000 have been spent till now and Rs. 20,000-0-0 have been fixed up in grain and other materials. Different relief measures have been taken up by the Committee, viz. (1) Grain shops at lower prices, (2) Shops for supplying seeds at lower prices, (3) Supplying seeds and grain freely to poor and destitute, (4) Supplying free salt to Bhils in Dohad and Jalod areas, (5) Lowering the level of wells and sinking new ones and (6) Free clothing to Bhils (in Dahod, Jhalod areas).

CHEAP GRAINS AND SEED

In all 49 shops were opened in Ahmedabad District including North Gujarat, and out of these a total of 32,730 maunds of seeds were provided to the farmers at the seed time. Shops to supply grain at lower rates in areas where prices had soared up were opened; from these 9223 maunds were given away. Thus a control over the soaring prices was obtained and the rise stopped and the agriculturist got good relief out of this. Moreover, about a thousand maunds of seeds have been distributed freely among the poorer peasants, and to help the winter crop and so also to give a permanent character to the relief succour had been given for sinking 94 wells. For these relief works about Rs. 13,000 have been spent in Ahmedabad District. Help for sinking of wells and the shops for supplying grain at lower prices continue.

In the distressed areas in Kaira District 7 shops have been opened, and through them 50,000 monds of cheap grain has been supplied. The Committee has lost Rs. 4,500-0-0 in this transaction. The shops continue to operate.

In the distressed areas in Broach District five shops were opened and nearly 7,200 maunds of cheap corn were distributed from them and the committee sustained losses to the tune of Rs. 1,800-0-0 for this.

IN PANCH MAHALS

The distress is severest in Panch Mahals, especially in the Bhil areas comprising of Dahod Jhalod, and the eastern parts of Godhra. In these areas the Committee working through the Bhil Seva Mandal undertook all the relief measures. As prices had soared very high, the Committee brought maize in a huge quantity and got the market under control. The Government had not done any thing in that direction at that time. The Committee has already begun supplying cheaper grain and seeds in a huge quantity. The wages at the relief works are given at the end of a week, and if they are not supplied with grain worth their daily wages on credit they will not get any real relief, and their misery will not in any way be alleviated. In view of these circumstances the Committee opened shops at the places where Government started relief works and began giving grain on credit to those employed at the relief works 725,000 maunds of cheap grain has been given away from these shops till to-day and salt entirely free of any charge is given away with these.

ACUTE WATER SCARCITY

In this area the water scarcity is very very acute. In view of this, the Committee got 744 wells lowered, and as a result of this many agriculturists have got water for drinking purposes as well as for the sowing of irrigated crop. In winter arrangements were made to supply these helpless Bhils who are without any means for clothing. Old clothes were collected and proper garments were made from the cloth got and properly dyed for the women and children. In this way about 10,000 Bhils were clothed. Wherever it was found necessary, proper arrangements were made for drinking water by setting up Parabs. In this way Rs. 25,650 have already been spent in various relief measures, and a further sum of Rs. 11,000 is already blocked up in grain bought and stored.

PLIGHT OF CATTLE

Since the beginning of April as the summer advances the conditions in certain parts of Ahmedabad and especially in the Panch Mahals are getting worse. At present the condition of cattle is more pitiable. From all quarters there is a lament over the scarcity for water and fodder. At night time, considerable number of cattle are let loose near the Panjara Poles. To combat this situation, different institutions are doing their might. In the Bhil areas, the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad, Jiva-Daya Mandal of Bombay, and the Go-Grass Mandal are working jointly to save the cattle. The G.P.C.C. is also constantly flooded with requests from the peasants to help them with fodder. Any amount of funds is negligible to meet this situation. The Committee shall very gladly accept any donations from kind gentlemen and arrangements shall be made for their proper use.

DEMAND FOR WELLS

From many places we receive requests for helping them regarding wells And this help, it should be noted, is not merely help to the Kisan but is really augmenting the wealth of the country. The Committee is trying to meet this request to the extent to which it is receiving funds for the same.

There are still three months to the setting of Monsoon. In the meantime the relief measures regarding water and fodder have got to be continued as far as it may be possible. But over and above these, with the beginning of Monsoon arrangements for supplying the peasants with cheaper grain and seed shall have to be made in certain areas. In the Panch Mahal Bhil areas particularly the relief measures shall have to continue till the new crops, i.e., till coming Diwali (October-November). For all these, huge funds are required. The Committee hopes that people will respond generously for these works.

RELIEF TRUST FUND

There is a Fund called Bombay Presidency Relief Trust Fund at Bombay Twenty years ago when certain parts of the Presidency were hard hit by famine, a fund was for famine relief contributions invited. Gentlemen from the Presidency contributed generously to the Fund. From the sum left over, a trust fund was created and the Sheriff of Bombay was appointed its Chairman. The Divisional Commissioners and certain other gentlemen are members. But the state of affairs has come down to this that the fund is utilised and administered in the manner desired by the Commissioners. Its proper administration ought to be through popular bodies. To get the funds for the relief work the G. P. C. C. applied on 13-10-1936. In this Rs. 50,000 were asked for the relief work in Dahod-Godhra (east) and Jhalod areas, and Rs. 50,000 for the north Gujarat areas, because the Committee sincerely believed that the distress would be acute in the summer season. The Committee did believe that at the time of distress this popular institution shall get the funds subscribed by the people themselves.

APPEAL NOT ANSWERED

But this appeal has not been replied till now. After the appeal for funds from the G. P. C. C. the Government got together a Committee for the Panch Mahals District. The district Magistrate was appointed the Chairman and the Committee was constituted in such a way that the will of Government officials may dominate. Now cheap grain shops have been opened in the Bhil areas from the funds of this trust. During the eight months that the cheap grain shops conducted by the Committee, the Government lulled itself to sleep and at long last it awoke and opened shops from the huge funds got

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 13

Following a small rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 235/4 and declined to Rs. 234/8.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 4 points and later was quoted 2 points higher.

Later on business was restricted and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	228	4	0
Broach J/A	233	12	0
New Broach A/M	239	8	0
Omra May	218	12	0
Omra July	220	12	0
New Omra D/J	218	0	0
Bengal May	193	0	0
Bengal July	193	8	0
New Bengal D/J	186	0	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 13

Groundnuts May	40	11	0
Groundnuts August	42	11	0
Castorseeds May	35	2	0
Castorseeds September	37	8	0
Cottonseed May	20	4	6
Cottonseed September	21	11	3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 13.

The local market was quiet with a limited business. London market were closed yesterday and the local market was featureless.

GOLD:—			
Ready	34	9	6
Vaishak	34	9	3
Jeth	34	7	9
SILVER:			
Ready	52	13	6
Vaishak	52	15	0
Jeth	53	2	0

IRON & STEEL MARKET

Bombay, May 13.

The local market were quiet to-day with G. C. sheets quoted at Rs. 16/-M. S. Round and Square Bars 3/16 to 1/4 Rs. 12/-, 5-16 to 7/16, Rs. 11/8. Hoops 1/16 Rs. 11/8. Hoops 1/8 Rs. 9/8. Nails S.S. Rs. 18/4, Chandtara Rs. 17/12, Key Rs. 17/16 G. Df. Rs. 17/-, wirenails Rs. 15/-, Fencing wire Rs. 9/4. Black sheets 345 Rs. 11/4, G. C. sheets Jamnagar Rs. 15/4, Morbi Rs. 15/2, Ahmedabad Rs. 15/-.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1937

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Temple Trustees To Go To Court

Poona Satyagraha To Be Called Off

Civil Proceedings To Get Right Established In Contemplation

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 13.

About a dozen people were arrested this morning for offering "Satyagraha" before the Sonya Maruti Temple.

It is understood that the police arrested six people shortly after midnight yesterday for disobeying orders under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

To-day is the last day of Sonya Maruti Temple music "Satyagraha" which will be called off at midnight to-day.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar has issued statement to this effect:

'Satyagraha' was started on the twentiffith ultimo, which was the day of Maruti's birth. The Sonya Maruti festival begins on that day every year and lasts for 18 days. To-day marks therefore the concluding day of the festival and hence calling off of Satyagraha.

About a thousand people coming from all stratas of society and including women and children participated in this 'Satyagraha'. Although several of them were arrested, prosecution against less than a hundred have been lodged by police.

Proceedings

Meanwhile the trustees of the Sonya Maruti Temple are stated to be contemplating civil proceedings to get their right of playing music before the temple adjudged by the competent court. Further it is stated that legal proceedings against the officials are also being contemplated in connection with the last Friday's lathi charge as also the alleged assault by sergeants.

It is understood that Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the leader of this Satyagraha who is also a prominent legal luminary and incidentally vice-principal of the local Law College will legally advise these cases.

DECCAN SABHA CONDEMNS BAN

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA: May 12.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha meeting yesterday under the presidency of Mr. G. R. Gandhi passed the following resolutions:—

"The critical situation created in Poona by the District Magistrate's order prohibiting music before the Sonya Maruti temple was carefully considered by the Council of the Deccan Sabha. The Council is firmly of opinion that the official ban on music constitutes a clear infringement of a deeply cherished and long-enjoyed right of the Hindus. As such the Council places on record its strong protest against the prohibitory order and hopes that it will be withdrawn lest the situation may get out of hand."

LATHI CHARGE CONDEMNED

"The Council cannot allow this opportunity to pass without giving expression to its considered view that the force employed to disperse the crowd on Friday the 7th inst. went beyond the immediate needs of the situation. It also regrets the failure on the part of the authorities responsible for the maintenance or order to give, in accordance with the well-established usage on the subject, timely warning about the use of force before it was actually resorted to. The Council urges upon the local government the desirability of appointing a committee of inquiry to go into the circumstances attendant upon the unjustifiable and most all-advised use of force on the occasion so as to apportion responsibility."

"The Council urges the Government to protect the rights of the aggrieved community and to adopt an even handed policy towards all communities."

13 ARRESTED BY NOON

POONA, May 13.

By noon to-day 13 had been arrested at the Sonya Maruti temple. It is expected that to-day will be the last day of the Satyagraha. The fortnight's programme of ceremonies decreed by the trustees of the temple in connection with Hanuman Jayanti which commenced on April 25 end with Akshaytritya to-day. The ban on music and the ringing of the temple bell has resulted so far in over 500 arrests.—A.P.

FALL IN TRADE OF ADEN PORT

SIMLA, May 12.

The trade statistics of the Port of Aden for February, 1937 show that excluding coal, salt, fuel oil and military and naval stores and transhipment of cargo, the total tonnage of imports in the month was 10,700 and of exports 6,600 as compared with 13,400 and 8,000 respectively, for the corresponding month last year.

The total value of imports excluding Government Stores was Rs. 60,95,000 and of exports Rs. 38,04,000. The total value of both imports and exports together was Rs. 83,99,000 as compared with Rs. 1,01,53,000 for the corresponding month last year.—United Press.

CIVIC WELCOME TO CONGRESS LEADERS

TIRUPTHI, May 12.

At a meeting of the Tirupathi Municipal Council held last evening, under the presidency of Mr. P. Subbarama Reddy, Chairman, the Council unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Messrs. C Rajagopalachariar, Yakub Hasan, Mrs. Yakub Hasan, Messrs. T. Prakasam, M. Doraikannu, N. S. Varadachari, M.L.A.S. and Mr. R S. Sreeramulu Naidu, Mayor of Madras, when they visit this place shortly.—United Press.

TO-DATE HISTORY OF ASSAM

GAUHATI, May 12.

Information has been received here that Prof. Surjya Kumar Bhuyan, Honorary Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, who is now in England for research in history, is now engaged in writing a history of Assam on the most up-to-date lines and on a chronological method since the pre-historic days. He has been supplied with very authentic materials from the British Museum, India Office and other Government libraries which have stored very valuable and rare chronicles of Assam in manuscripts.

Prof. Surjya Kumar visited Rome and delivered a series of lectures on the "History of Assam" and its civilisation under the auspices of the Roman Historical Institute. —United Press.

DEFIANCE OF BHOPAL BAN?

Organisers Of Conference Adamant: Satyagraha In Case Of Arrests

(From A Correspondent)

JHANSI, (By Mail)

A crisis seems to have been precipitated by the decision of the organisers of the Bhopal State Hindu Conference to hold the same despite State Government's prohibitory orders under Section 133 of the Bhopal C.P.C.

Inquiries made by your correspondent in responsible circles indicate that the organisers are quite adamant about the holding of the session on the 16th, 17th and 18th May and further it is understood, they have intimated their decision to the State authorities.

This has given rise to speculations about the possibility of the arrest of the conveners of the conference and followed by Satyagraha by other Hindus.

It is understood Bhai Permanand, Dr. Moonje and Dr. Narang of Punjab are kept in closest touch with the development.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAUD

Formation Of 'Interim' Ministry Condemned

(From Our Correspondent)

JHANSI (By Mail).

"The Puppet Ministers by accepting the port-folios which were rejected by the chosen representatives of the nation are deliberately working against the interests of the people. The history of the past months would have been different, if these self-styled representatives of the people had not come to the rescue of the government. Therefore their action amounts to the betrayal of the country's cause which will be remembered by the future generation with feelings of ingratitude." Thus declared Pt. Balkrishna Sharma, U. P. leader while presiding over Oral Political Conference at Kalpi.

Continuing he said: "The appointment of interim ministers is the greatest fraud ever known in constitutional history. The Governors have crossed the limits of even the ordinary sense of propriety and decency when, besides inviting such people to form ministries who do not command the confidence of the House, they are not summoning the legislatures. It is pure and simple interference with the working of the Act.

Concluding the Pandit asked the peasants to form Village Panchayats and strengthen the Congress by becoming members of the Congress in large numbers. The conference passed many resolutions condemning interim ministries, and the Government for not summoning the legislatures forthwith and regarding various demands of the peasants.

MONKEY KILLS CHILD

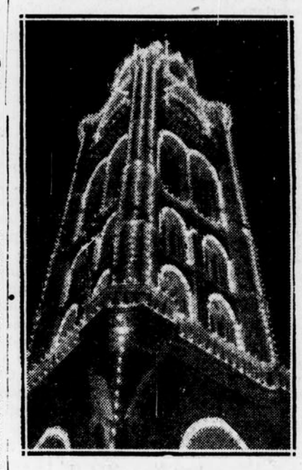
TUTICORIN, May 11.

Inexplicable as it seems, a pet monkey reared in a house got out of control and caught the baby in the house and tore its intestines with his hands and injured its mother.

It is reported that the monkey was reared in a house in Melaranganathapuram street and it ran amock and tore away the intestines of a two year old baby in the house.

When the mother of the baby tried to release it from the clutches of the beast, she was also attacked and injured. Later the child, succumbed to the wounds in the Government hospital.

The monkey has been caught and kept in chains and it would be shot.—United Press.



Rajabai Tower flood-lit for the Coronation.

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH

Has Betrayed Cause Of His Community, Says Depressed Class Leader

"For a few crusts of bread, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah has betrayed the cause of the Harijan community. Since his assumption of office in Sir K. V. Reddy's ministry, I had been expecting that, as a patriot, he would surely reconsider his position, but now I find that the lure of office and power [illegible] great for him", said Mr. [illegible]ri Lal Chaudhari, leader of the Depressed Class group in the [illegible] Legislative Assembly, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle."

Unite Under Congress Banner

He added that from the past activities of the Congress leaders, he was convinced that Congress is the only organisation which can bring about political, social and economic amelioration of the Harijan masses. Hence, it is the solemn duty of every member of his community, he said, to march unitedly under the banner of the Congress.

Concluding, he said, 'I sincerely advise Rao Bahadur Rajah to resign, at once, from the unconstitutional ministry set up by the said Knight and fall in with the rank and file of the Congress, which, under the inspiration and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, is out to bring about social uplift of the down-trodden Harijans."

EXCISE OFFICIALS ASSAULTED

Revolver Shots Fired: 3 Peons And 5 Villagers In Hospital

MANGALORE, May 11.

News is to hand from Alpe, a village six miles from Mangalore, of a scuffle between some villagers and a party of excise officials as a result of which eight persons on both sides were injured and are now lying in hospital.

It appears that the Excise Assistant Inspector raided some houses at Alpe and seized some cashew wash and contraband salt. When he was taking down the statement of the villagers, he was roughly handled, and in the scuffle that followed both he and his servants were injured. The Inspector drew out his revolver and fired three shots, two of which went wide and one hit the ground.

Three peons and five villagers are now in the hospital.—United Press.

RIVER FLOOD CONTROL

Central Irrigation Board To Tackle Problem In Next Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

It is understood that the next meeting of the Advisory Board of Industrial Research will be held early in July at Lahore.

Special importance attaches to the coming meeting at Simla at the end of June of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation in view of the pronounced interest, which new Ministries in provinces are taking in irrigation matters. Irrigation experts from Punjab, United Provinces, Sind, Bombay and other provinces are expected to be present.

The Committee's work will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation in November next at Delhi. A new subject which will be placed for discussion at the next meeting of the Board is the problem of river flood control, which has been worrying several provincial Governments. It is also expected that Sir William Stample will be present at the next meeting and lead the discussion on Hydro-electric development for the extension of irragation.

SAILOR ASSAULTS SAILOR

Stabbed While Asleep On Ship

MADRAS, May 12.

Louis Corney, an American sailor was admitted into the general hospital for treatment of [illegible]-wounds alleged to have been inflicted by one Pigott, another American sailor, in the Madras Harbour, while he was sleeping in S.S. "Steelrange".

The accused was arrested by the City Police and remanded to custody.—United Press.

ANGLO-JAPAN SHIPPING PACT

S. I. Chamber Protests Against Neglect Of Indian Interests

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, has addressed the Government of India and the Imperial Shipping Committee, London, lending their support to the memorandum submitted by the Indian Steamship Owners' Association on the question of carrying on the trade of India with the Far East.

The Chamber points out in particular the deplorable manner in which Indian shipping interests have not been taken into consultation, either on the Imperial Shipping Committee or on the Shipping Conference invited by the Government of India between the British and the Japanese shipping interests.

Another point borne out in the Chamber's communication is that in many lines of foreign trade, there is a complete absence of competitive freights owing to the subsisting agreements between shipping companies and, in recent months, the trade of India with the Far East is the one section in which there has been some semblance of competition resulting in reduced freight. The Chamber requests the Government of India and the Imperial Shipping Committee to do nothing to destroy the competitive effect in the freight market.

The Chamber has also authorised Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, to tender oral evidence before the Imperial Shipping Committee.—United Press.

Judges Absent From Coronation Durbar

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The Coronation Durbar held last evening in Mayo Hall was marred by the absence of High Court Judges who, it is understood, declined to attend the function as it was presided over by an officer of lower rank, viz., the Commissioner. The judges, however, held separate function at the High Court at night.

For sometime past a curious position has arisen in these provinces making the position of High Court Judges somewhat anomalous on such occasions. While the judges object to attending meetings presided over by the Executive head of the District, the Government had issued instructions that District Darbars should be presided over by the senior-most Executive Officer of the District. A similar incident occurred at Allahabad on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations. But Government has not modified its policy.

COMPULSORY INTERVENTION IN LABOUR DISPUTES

Suggestions Arise Out Of Recent Strikes In Calcutta

SIMLA, May 13.

Recent strikes, specially in the B. N. Railway and jute industry have made commercial bodies take stock of the situation with a view to ascertaining whether labour legislation in recent years has been efficacious to prevent dislocation or stoppage of essential services which in turn inflict inconvenience and discomfort on the general public.

One view expressed is that the Government should be armed with powers of compulsory intervention in labour disputes of even private companies and individuals.

This view, however, does not find favour with the majority who hold that Government should make a provision in the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill, now pending before the Assembly, to empower them to bring any business undertaking within the scope of definition of public utility service.

It is held if such an amendment is made in the Act ordinary employers of labour would become liable in the event of a strike to have a dispute referred compulsorily to arbitration and have the arbitrary award imposed on them.

The proposal, it is understood, is now receiving the earnest attention of the Government of India.—A.P.

3 KILLED IN KOLAR ROCK BURST

BANGALORE, May 12.

A serious rock burst was reported on Friday last at the Champion Reef Mines (Kolar Gold Fields) when three coolies met with instantaneous death and 34 persons received injuries.

Among the injured persons, about 12 are reported to be in a serious condition All the injured were removed to the hospital.

The dead bodies of three persons are not yet traced.—United Press.

LOCAL BODIES TO BE PUNISHED?

Anti-Constitution Day Sequel

OOTACAMUND, May 12.

Cases of the Municipalities and local bodies which closed their offices and schools on the anti-Constitution Day, are being put up before the Government.

It is understood, the Government, without themselves taking action, are leaving it to the Auditor of Local Fund Accounts to eamxine the surcharge, irrespective of the consideration whether or not there has been an additional working day in lieu of the holiday on April 1, 1937.—United Press.

ALLEGED 'RED GUARDS' ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA, May 13.

S. Amar Ghose and four others stood charged before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore to-day under section 17 of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of unlawful assembly and assisting in its operations. One of the accused persons is absconding.

Opening the prosecution case the public prosecutor said that the accused persons were parties to criminal conspiracy to assist in the operation of the Communist Party of India which had been declared unlawful by the Governor-General-in-Council. The accused along with others, according to him, had formed an Association called "Red Guard" which had for its purpose the encouraging and aiding of persons to commit acts of violence.

This Association, said the public prosecutor, may be compared to the "Red Army" of Russian Communist Party. The Public Prosecutor next gave details of the investigation and of the documents seized.—United Press.

TURKEY'S SYMPATHY FOR CONGRESS

Support To Economic Programme Of President

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The active interest with which Indians in foreign countries are following the recent political events here will be found in a letter from Mr. Abdur Rahman of Turkey, an extract of which is released to the press by the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C.

Mr. Abdur Rahman writes:—"I am very much thankful to you for the fortnightly news-letter of the Indian National Congress, which you have been kindly sending so far, for keeping your countrymen here in touch with our National Movement. I can hardly describe the effect that your paper has created on your compatriots here. Newspapers we get, but to receive the news about our National struggle from the fountain-spring, the Swaraj Bhuvan, is most inspiring. It gives us, the news about externees, who are living abroad in forced exile for more than 25 years or so, with the fervent hope of seeing our motherland free one day, a new ray of hope and infuses in us a new breath of life and strength to continue the struggle that we began so long ago, to its logical end, namely freedom of our motherland, under the banner of our National Congress and its brave leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"On behalf of our countrymen in Turkey I assure you and through you the National Congress and our beloved President Jawaharlal Nehru of our sympathies and full support for his present economic programme."—United Press.

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